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Korean Affairs Report

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14 March 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK RESPONDS TO NORTH KOREA'S TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Jan 84 p 1

[Article: "Minister of the Unification Board: Imperative to Have Direct Talks Between North and South Korean Supreme Authorities--Only Then, Possible for 4-Way Talks"]

[Text] Son Chae-sik, minister of the Unification Board, declared on 11 January, "In order to improve the rigid and closed North-South relations and to pioneer a decisive phase in peaceful unification, direct talks between the North and South Korean presidents must be held as we have proposed. If this is not possible at present then talks between responsible North-South Korean authorities at the ministerial level should be held."

In his statement of 11 January in response to the three-way talks that the North Korean authorities proposed Minister Son said: "The North Korean authorities proposed on 8 October 1983, one day before the assassination bombing incident in Burma the so-called three-way talks, and insisted on the three-way talks on 3 December 1983 when North Korea infiltrated its armed spies into Tadaep'o, and publicly proposed the three-way talks once again on the morning of 11 January." And Minister Son disclosed, "If it contributes to the creation of an international climate for the guarantee of a permanent peace in the Korean peninsula and for the solution of the unification question while smoothly advancing the North-South dialogue, we believe it desirable to convene talks in which concerned nations that are directly and indirectly responsible for the division of the Korean peninsula and the Korean War participate."

The government authorities disclosed that "talks among concerned nations that are directly and indirectly responsible for the Korean War implies the four-way talks among South Korea, North Korea, the United States, and the PRC."

In his statement Minister Son said: "In order to restore national trust between North Korea and South Korea and to build a firm foundation for peaceful unification, our government proposed on 12 January 1981 reciprocal visits of the North and South Korean presidents, and proposed on 5 June 1981 direct talks between North and South Korean presidents and left the

choice of time and place to North Korea." He went on to emphasize, "Our government declared on 22 January 1982 measures for national concord and democratic unification, and proposed on 18 January 1983 the four major items to be discussed and resolved at the talks between the North and South Korean presidents. Thus our government has made steady efforts for the relaxation of the tension in the Korean peninsula and peaceful unification through national concord."

Minister Son pointed out, "In spite of such efforts on our part, the tension pervades between North Korea and South Korea because of North Korea's rejection of the proposals for dialogue and its violent provocations, and contracts and dialgoeu for unificationhave not been prepared."

Minister Son also stated, "Because the unification of the Korean peninsula is an internal problem of our nation, efforts to basically develop dialogue between North Korea and South Korea, and to restore mutual understanding and trust are importnat." He went on to demand, "In order to prepare conditions for peace and unification on this land and to build a foundation for national concord, North Korean authorities must above all publicly or informally acknowledge and apologize for the incident in Burma over which all humanity has been angered and punish those who were involved."

Minister Son stated, "If the North Korean authorities sincerely intend not to fall behind the national ranks and to participate with us in the sacred task of unification, they should discard violence as soon as possible and come to the table for a comprehensive dialogue." He added, "the question of a declaration for non-aggression with the dissolution of the tension between Nortn and South and the suspension of the arms race should also be discussed and decisions made through such North-South dialogue."

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER REPORTS ON DPRK TALKS PROPOSAL

Foreign Groups Support

SK151031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign public circles are firmly supporting the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks.

The National Confederation of Guinean Workers, the National Committee of the Revolutionary Women's Union of Guinea and the National Committee of the African Democratic Revolutionary Youth of Guinea on 8 February published a joint statement. It said:

Mass organisations of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic consider that the proposal on holding tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and the South Korean authorities is a new, fair and aboveboard one which fully accords with the desire of the entire Korean people to live a free and dignified life in unified Korea.

The peaceloving and democratic progressive forces of the world, therefore, should wage a persistent solidarity movement fully supporting the proposal.

The Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity People's Council in its statement dated 27 January stressed that the proposal for tripartite talks is a realistic and just measure for realising peace in Korea and handing down a unified country to the generations to come.

We, the statement said, resolve to oppose the Japanese Government's hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strengthen the solidarity movement for tripartite talks.

The Hokkaido, Japan, Society for the Study of Korea made public a statement on 11 January in support of the proposal for tripartite talks.

Yawara Hata, governor of Saitama Prefecture, in his talk pointed out in detail that peace in Korea and the realisation of her independent and peaceful reunification are a very important task for peace and security

in Japan and the rest of Asia. I earnestly hope for an early realisation of the proposal for tripartite talks which is of epochal significance for the fulfillment of this important task.

A youth meeting was held in Aden, Democratic Yemen, on 4 February in support of the proposal for tripartite talks.

Speaking at the meeting, the second secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Union of Youth in Aden Province said that the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK is a most just step to remove tension in Korea, clear South Korea of the U.S. troops and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way, and actively supported the proposal.

The ANTA News Agency of Madagascar on 2 February said: If tripartite talks are convened at an early date to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South, the root cause of war will be removed from the Korean peninsula and a firm guarantee for the peaceful solution of the question of Korean reunification be provided.

The United States must discard its wrong stand and accept with sincerity the most just, realistic and constructive proposal for tripartite talks.

The Nepalese paper MULYANKAN 20 January introduced the proposal for tripartite talks.

Latin America Group

SK160906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Feb (KCNA)--In a statement issued on 9 February the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support the Reunification of Korea expressed full support to the proposal to hold tripartite talks by letting the South Korean authorities participate in the talks between the DPRK and the U.S.A. The statement said:

Our committee demands that the armistice agreement signed between the DPRK and the U.S.A. be replaced with a peace agreement and the U.S. troops in South Korea immediately withdraw from there, taking along all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

We support the DPRK proposal that the North and the South discuss the problem of refraining from use of armed forces against each other and drastically reducing armaments and adopt a non-aggression declaration between them.

We consider that when a peace agreement is signed between the DPRK and the U.S.A. and a non-aggression declaration adopted between North and South Korea and thus favorable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea are created, North and South Korea will be able to have a dialogue for reunification in the spirit of the 4 July North-South joint statement.

We hold that for the reunification of Korea, the North and the South should found a confederal state based on regional autonomy, leaving their different ideologies and social systems as they are and, to this end, a national conference reflecting the general will of the entire Korean people in the North and South should be held.

We strongly demand that the United States and the South Korean authorities affirmatively respond to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

Foreign Groups Praise Proposal

SK170544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty Among the People in a statement issued on 6 February pointed out that a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced a new proposal for a peaceful solution of the Korean question. It said:

The Korean people want to invade no one. Their greatest desire is to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty Among the People joins the world public opinion in supporting the proposals of the DPRK for removing the danger of war increasing in this region and reunifying the country.

The Italian Association of Democratic Jurists in its statement dated 2 February said: The proposal for tripartite talks is a most just one and a most realistic one giving assurances that unified Korea will not join any military alliance or bloc.

The Italian Association of Democratic Jurists calls upon the parliaments of neutral countries and European countries to direct due attention to the appeal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK sent to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

The Secretariat of the Democratic Youth League of Finland in its statement issued on 6 February expressed full support to the proposal for tripartite talks and demanded the U.S. Government and the South Korean authorities to accept this constructive proposal and come out to the talks at an early date.

Burundi Party Leader

SK170820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--Emil Mworoha, general secretary of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress, in a letter of solidarity dated 4 February sent to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in support of the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea for tripartite talks, stressed: We actively support the proposal for tripartite talks advanced at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a new and very praiseworthy initiative.

The letter said the new proposal put forward at the joint meeting once again showed that the DPRK is invariably making positive efforts to put an end to the ever mounting permanent tension on the Korean peninsula.

We consider that a genuine dialogue should be realised for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and an end be put at an early date to the sufferings and sorrows of the Korean people caused by the split of the nation, as always desired by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the letter said.

Greek Group Supports Proposal

SK170417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--A delegation of the Greek Peace Defence Committee which had attended an emergency session of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council held in West Berlin sent a letter to the U.S. Government and Congress on 24 January.

The letter said:

On 10 January a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to hold tripartite talks with the participation of the South Korean authorities in the talks between the DPRK and the United States for easing tension created on the Korean peninsula and providing a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Considering this proposal of the DPRK to be not only an important step for a peaceful solution of the Korean question but also a good initiative which fully accords with world peace and the interests of the U.S. people, we demand that the U.S. Government and Congress respond at once to the proposal for tripartite talks.

Malagasy Figure Supports Proposal

SK180447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Antananarivo, 17 Feb (KCNA)--Indrianjafy Georges Thomas, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, on 8 February issued a talk in support of the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

Noting that the proposal for tripartite talks is a most fair and reasonable one which is acceptable to everyone desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, he said in his talk: It is a most urgent and realistic demand to hold tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

It is an indispensable requisite undeniable by anyone to discuss the question of signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea at the tripartite talks, because the United States is chiefly responsible for the increasing tensions in Korea.

The DPRK's proposal for solving the question of Korean reunification in accordance with the principles of independence, peace and great national unity through a dialogue for reunification between the North and the South after favourable preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea are created with the realization of tripartite talks fully conforms with the demand of the times and the desire of the world peace-loving people.

There is no reason or ground whatsoever for the United States and the South Korean authorities to refuse to accept the aboveboard and reasonable proposal for tripartite talks. He strongly demanded that the United States and the South Korean authorities immediately stop the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and respond to the proposal for tripartite talks of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

WPC Delegations Support Proposal

SK180441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--Many delegations attending the emergency session of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council published statements on 24 January in West Berlin, supporting the proposal for tripartite talks and demanding its early realisation.

The delegation of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee in its statement said that the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a manifestation of the sincere efforts of the Korean people to settle the situation on the Korean peninsula in a peaceful way and an expression of the ardent desire of the DPRK to be faithful to its peaceful mission to the world people. It voiced full support to the proposal.

Demanding the U.S. Government and the Seoul authorities to immediately accept the proposal for tripartite talks, the statement expressed the resolution powerfully to wage all forms of solidarity movement in support of the tripartite talks.

Noting that the proposal for tripartite talks conforms to the desire of the entire Korean people to live as a free and dignified homogeneous nation on the basis of the principles of democracy, justice and peace, the delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic expressed in its statement militant solidarity of the revolutionary Guinean people for the cause of Korea's reunification and reiterated its active support to the cause.

Arsene Ratsifehera, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar, secretary general of the Malagasy Committee for Peace and Friendship Between Peoples and member of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council, said in his statement: The proposal for tripartite talks is of particular importance because it was advanced at a time when the world is under threat of a nuclear war.

This is an inspiration to the peoples of all countries helping them find a way of countering the attack and intrigues of the imperialist forces in firm unity, not abandoning themselves to despair.

The proposal is another proof of the high responsibility of the Korean people who firmly adhere to their stand without the slightest concession to the threats and provocations of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets and other enemies and, especially, the wise guidance of respected President Kim Il-song.

Polish Youth Group

SK180832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--A message of solidarity came to the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea from the Central Committee of the Polish Socialist Youth Union in support of a new proposal for a peaceful solution of the Korean question put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The message fully supported the new proposal on holding tripartite talks with the participation of the South Korean authorities in the talks between the DPRK and the United States for a peaceful solution of the Korean question put forward on 10 January at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Expressing indignation at the military and aggressive policy of the United States towards Korea, the message vehemently denounced the aggressive "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea.

Foreign Circles Support

SK190437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--P.C. Mabiti, deputy general secretary of the Youth Organization of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, said in his talk which was published on 8 February in support of the proposal for tripartite talks:

The proposal for tripartite talks is a reasonable one fully according with the interests of the world progressive people demanding peace and democracy and acceptable to everyone who truly wants peaceful reunification of Korea.

Considering that the proposal for tripartite talks is, indeed, a most fair and aboveboard one for peace in Korea and a peaceful solution of the reunification question, we fully support it.

The West Jutland, Juelsminde, Bandrup, Bustrup, Tvind and Roskilde branches of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association in their joint statement dated 30 January said that, if a peace agreement is signed between the DPRK and the United States, the U.S. troops and all nuclear weapons are withdrawn from South Korea and the non-aggression declaration is adopted between North and South, the source of war will be removed from the Korean peninsula, a durable peace guaranteed and preconditions for peaceful reunification of Korea created.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities reject the proposal for tripartite talks, they will face a strong denunciation from the world peaceloving people as enemies of peace.

The Uttar Pradesh State branch of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship and Solidarity Association in its statement on 9 February pointed out that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique answered the fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks with the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises at a time when the Indian people and other world peaceloving people were voicing active support to it. The statement strongly denounced the exercises.

The U.S. Government should ponder over the peaceful proposal of the DPRK and actively respond to it, stressed the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in its statement on 1 February.

The Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT 3 February in its editorial article pointed out: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to open tripartite talks by letting the South Korean authorities participate in DPRK-U.S. talks and discuss the question of signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adopting a non-aggression declaration between North and South. It is a new proposal.

The Sierra Leonean Radio said on 5 February that the proposal for tripartite talks is a manifestation of the consistent sincere efforts of the DPRK.

The proposal for tripartite talks was reported by the Mongolian paper KHEDELMER 4 February, the Portuguese paper AVANTE 2 February, the Lebanese paper SADA LUBNAN 24 January, the Peruvian paper UNIDAD and Algerian magazine EL MOUDJAHID 3 February, the Nepalese paper NAYA YUG 20 and 27 January, the Indonesian paper MERDEKA 9 February and the Lesotho Radio on 23 January.

GDR Peace Council Leader

SK190842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--A solidarity message came to the Korean National Peace Committee from the general secretary of the Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic in support of the new proposal advanced at a joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Noting that the United States has turned South Korea into a nuclear forward base and schemes to introduce "Pershing 2" medium-range missiles and cruise missiles there, the message says: Such moves against the DPRK are part of the policy of global confrontation pursued by the most reactionary and aggressive group of U.S. imperialism against peace, progressive forces and social and national liberation.

The message warmly hails the new proposal for tripartite talks of the DPRK, the U.S.A. and the South Korean authorities advanced at the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee.

The Peace Council of the GDR, the message states, will always stand firm on the side of the Korean people and take a joint action with them who are fighting for peace, democracy and socialism.

Foreign Meetings Support Proposal

SK200815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Feb (KCNA)--A meeting supporting the proposal for tripartite talks advanced at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on 5 February at the Sweden-Korea Haninge Friendship Association. The statement adopted at the meeting says:

We actively support the proposal for tripartite talks advanced at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Included in the proposal for tripartite talks made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a problem of signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and of adopting a non-aggression declaration between North and South. The United States and the South Korean authorities must accept the proposal.

A meeting supporting Korea's reunification was held at a middle school in Cotonou, Benin, on 3 February. It adopted a resolution, which says:

We bitterly condemn the scheme to knock into shape a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We strongly demand an immediate stop to the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet clique started in South Korea.

We demand an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and hold that Korea should be certainly reunified in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A round-table conversation and a meeting were held in Osaka and Hyogo Prefectures of Japan on 4 and 5 February.

Nicaragua's State Council

SK200404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Feb (KCNA)--The State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua issued a statement on 14 February supporting the proposal for tripartite talks which was put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The statement says:

The United States keeps its troops more than 40,000 strong in South Korea and has massively shipped there strategic and tactical nuclear weapons, "Lance" missiles, "F 16" fighter bombers and other nuclear carriage means and is maneuvering to plunge the fraternal Korean people into the scourge of war and gravely menacing world peace.

The State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua fully supports the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to remove tensions and provide peace in Korea and achieve her independent and peaceful reunification.

At the same time it calls upon the peoples of all countries the world over to wage a struggle to check the bellicose moves of the U.S. Government in all parts of the globe and oppose arms buildup and nuclear war.

Foreign Press Articles

SK201013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign press media published articles supporting the proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Bulgarian paper NARODNA ARMIYA 4 February said in a commentary: The proposal for tripartite talks carries greater significance as it came at a time when the situation in Korea was very strained. The "Team Spirit 84" war exercises are an instance clearly showing how the United States answered the peaceful initiative of Korea.

The Romanian magazine LUMEA No 6 (2 February) in a commentary captioned "New Initiative for Peaceful Reunification" expressed support to the proposal for tripartite talks.

The Danish paper LAND OG FOLK 5 February in a commentary condemned the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises. It said: If the Korean question is to be solved, the U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea first of all. But, the United States refuses this.

Reagan should accept North Korea's new proposal with sincerity.

The Egyptian paper AL ADHVAR 3 February in a commentary stressed that the proposal for tripartite talks is an active initiative of the DPRK and bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for failing to respond to it.

The Sierra Leonean paper NEW SHAFT 6 February held that the United States should sincerely accede to the proposal for tripartite talks of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Senegalese paper LE SOLEIL 9 February stressed that the United States, a signatory to the Korean armistice agreement, should willingly accept the most fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks of Pyongyang.

The WFTU magazine FLASHES No 5 carried an article titled "Trade Union Organisations of the World and Progressive Opinion Support DPRK's New Proposal."

The Indian papers PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY and SAKSHI 29 January and the paper ASIAN TIMES published in Great Britain 3 February expressed support to the proposal for tripartite talks and introduced the gist of the proposal.

Meanwhile, the Cuban papers TRABAJADORES 2 February and JUVENTUD REBELDE 6 February, the Iranian paper KAYHAN 6 February, the Sandinist Radio and Television of Nicaragua, the French paper L'UMANITE 2 February, the Syrian

paper AL USUBUU AL RIADIH 6 February, the Mozambican paper NOTICIAS, the Nigerian paper NATIONAL CONCORD and the Togolese News Agency on 8 February carried news of the Supreme People's Assembly session and the gist of the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world adopted there.

Yugoslav Peace League

SK210616 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--The Korean National Peace Committee received a solidarity letter from the presidency of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples denouncing "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Declaring that the league expresses solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to put an end to the presence of all outside forces in South Korea, the use and threat of strength and foreign interference in the Korean peninsula, the letter says:

The Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples fully supports the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, particularly the latest initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for creating a precondition for the peaceful reunification of the country through tripartite talks. We express our belief that the Korean question can be solved only in a political way, through talks, and the constructive efforts and initiatives of the DPRK actively contribute to such settlement.

World Body On Unification

SK210359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--Lucio Luzzatto, chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, on 16 February issued a statement supporting the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, which was adopted at the third session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He noted that the appeal has evoked profound concern and sympathy from among the world peaceloving people.

Declaring that negotiation is the only way of easing tensions and guaranteeing a durable peace and security in Korea under the present situation, he said: I call upon the parliaments and governments of all countries to support the proposal for tripartite talks in response to the appeal of the DPRK SPA.

Foreign Social Organizations

SK211223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign social organizations and individual figures issued statements and a talk in support of the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks.

The Society for the Promotion of Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Austrian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in a joint statement dated 9 February express full support to the proposal for tripartite talks put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. The statement says:

The joint meeting made a new proposal to sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South of Korea. The signing of a peace agreement and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration are a precondition for a dialogue for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Austrian Jurists' Union for the Defence of Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea in its statement dated 10 February said: The stand and attitude towards the proposal for tripartite talks are a touchstone showing whether the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want peace or not.

We express full support to the new proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK, regarding it as a most just and reasonable way of defending peace on the Korean peninsula and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Swiss Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea also made public a statement on 2 February, which says: The Swiss Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea expresses solidarity with the DPRK in its proposal indicating a way of removing the direct danger of war and realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our group hails the important proposal concerning the tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea, that signifies a great progress in the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Bengt Tuikanen, chief of the Stockholm Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, says in his talk contributed to the Swedish paper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN 9 February: The world peaceloving people should put pressure on the United States to respond to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

The United States must sign a peace agreement at the tripartite talks and withdraw its troops from South Korea at once, taking along nuclear weapons and all military equipment. We strongly demand this of the U.S. Government and Congress.

Finland-Korea Group

SK221010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--The annual meeting of the Tampere branch of the Finland-Korea Association on 11 February sent a letter of protest to the U.S. Embassy in Helsinki. The letter says:

In its letter to the U.S. Government and Congress sent in January the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced a new proposal for the signing of a peace agreement.

Thirty years have passed since an armistice agreement was signed in Korea. In this period huge armed forces have stood opposed to each other on the Korean peninsula along the military demarcation line, without a firm guarantee of trust and right to self-determination of the nation, peace and security.

The United States and South Korea have intensified belligerent moves by escalating "Team Spirit" joint military exercises staged every year.

We hold that the U.S. Government must respond to the talks proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and demand, on behalf of the world peaceloving people, that it immediately stop all military activities on the Korean peninsula.

Groups in States Support Talks

SK221255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--Full support to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks is voiced in many countries, according to reports.

Speaking at a solidarity meeting which was held on 9 February by the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Austrian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, Herbert Steiner, chairman of the society and chairman of the committee, said:

Of late the Democratic People's Republic of Korea analysed the grave situation obtaining in the Korean peninsula and, reflecting the will of the Korean people and the world people desirous of peace, advanced an epochal proposal on holding tripartite talks in which the United States and the South Korean authorities would participate.

The keynote of his proposal is to have a peace agreement signed between the DPRK and the United States, withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea and adopt a non-aggression declaration between North and South so as to defend peace on the Korean peninsula and open a new phase for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

I appeal to all members to actively inform broad segments of the Austrian people of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal for tripartite talks and make all possible efforts to strengthen the solidarity movement for their realisation.

More than 600 working youths affiliated with the Osaka Committee for Japan-Korea Youth Solidarity held street demonstrations on 9 February in Osaka and eight other places to express full support and sympathy for the proposal for tripartite talks and condemn the criminal "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The Togo-Korea Friendship Association in a statement dated 10 February expressed the hope that those directly concerned with the solution of the Korean problem sit face to face at one place and remove the stumbling-block delaying the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and thereby create preconditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Union of Palestinian Youth and the Union of Palestinian Women in Egypt said in a joint statement on 8 February: The United States and the South Korean authorities should affirmatively respond to the peaceful initiative advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States must withdraw its aggression forces from South Korea and immediately stop nuclear war exercises such as the criminal "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

We hold that the governments and peoples of all countries which treasure justice and peace should pay due attention to the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula and take a practical step to realise the proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

Madagascar Organization Backs Talks

SK230421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Feb (KCNA)--A message of solidarity came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from Dr Razanabahiny Marojama, national chairman of the Organisation for Defence of National Unity of Madagascar, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and vice-chairman of the National Front for the Defence of the Revolution, on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Organisation for Defence of National Unity of Madagascar, in support of the new proposal for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem advanced at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The message dated 9 February reads:

The Organisation for Defence of National Unity of Madagascar and its entire affiliated organisations express firm solidarity with the proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean

authorities which was advanced at the joint meeting and actively support "On Providing a Guarantee for Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland," the resolution adopted at the third session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held on 25 January 1984.

We think that there is no ground for the United States to oppose this fair and aboveboard proposal acceptable to all.

We believe that the resolution of the third session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK which fixed by law the proposal for tripartite talks will open a new phase in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and guarantee peace in Korea, Asia and the rest of the world.

Korean Paper in FRG

SK190450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--URINARA, a Koreans' newspaper published in West Germany, on 1 February carried news that a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities and introduced letters sent by it to the South Korean authorities and to the U.S. Government and Congress.

The paper also ran an editorial expressing support to the proposal for tripartite talks.

CSO: 4100/074

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON PEACE PROPOSAL

Criticism of South's Talks Position

SK190832 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
18 Feb 84

[Dialogue between an unidentified announcer and Madam Yun, from the program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] [Announcer] Good evening, dear listeners. As you know, the masses at home and abroad are raising their voices, supporting the most realistic and reasonable proposal for tripartite talks set forth by the North.

The growing voices of the patriotic masses of all walks of life are calling for the holding of tripartite talks at an early date, denouncing the South Korean and U.S. authorities for showing the impure attitude of saying this or that instead of actively responding to the proposal for tripartite talks. In this hour, I will discuss this question with Madam Yun. How are you, Madam Yun? As you know, voices supporting the tripartite talks and urging their realization are growing every day. Would you first of all talk about this?

[Yun] The masses of all walks of life, who ardently aspire for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, are warmly supporting and welcoming the North's proposal for tripartite talks as the most realistic and reasonable step for national salvation and as an excellent formula for negotiations.

A certain Kim, a worker at the Kumi industrial complex, said: I fully welcome the proposal for tripartite talks. A consolidated peace would be achieved on the Korean peninsula if the tripartite talks were held to conclude a peace agreement between the North and the United States for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and to adopt a declaration on non-aggression between the North and the South for the reduction of their armaments and for the removal of military confrontation, thereby doubtlessly facilitating a dialogue for reunification between the North and the South to realize independent and peaceful reunification. If the United States and the ruling authorities genuinely want peace and peaceful reunification, they should actively respond to the proposal for tripartite talks without delay.

A certain Pak, a company employee in Tongjak District, Seoul, said: The North's proposal for tripartite talks is enjoying absolute support from the masses at home and abroad. This is because the proposal is the only realistic, nation-loving, fair, and aboveboard overture for national salvation to achieve peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. This notwithstanding, the United States and the South Korean ruling authorities are answering the North's proposal for tripartite talks with the largest ever Team Spirit '84 joint military exercise. This exposes that they are splittists and bellicose elements who do not desire reunification. Instead of talking about nonsensical talks between the parties directly concerned, 4-way talks, or 6-way talks, the South Korean and U.S. authorities should positively respond to the proposal for tripartite talks. If they turned away from the will of the people, they would not be safe.

A certain Choe, a resident in Tongnae District, Pusan, said: I thought that, to hold the tripartite talks, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong sent a letter in reply to the North's proposal. However, he spinned out hackneyed jargon about talks between the parties directly concerned and the like. This infuriates me. The talks between the parties directly concerned, about which the authorities are babbling, are not realistic and reasonable at all. Under the situation in which, by stationing about 40,000 troops in South Korea, the United States interferes in internal affairs and holds all real power, including the prerogative of supreme military command, sitting face to face with the rulers who are like puppets would not help settle the question of peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. The rulers' behavior shows that they seek not peace and reunification, but war and division.

[Announcer] The masses of all walks of life are not repressing their indignation at the rulers' (?peculiar characteristic) of opposing the North's proposal without any reason.

[Madam Yun] You are right. The ruling authorities have attached all kinds of labels to proposals just because they were set forth by the North, opposing them without any reason. What is worse, the ruling authorities are groundlessly throwing mud at the proposal for tripartite talks, branding it flunkeyist. For this reason, people are denouncing as an act of converting white into black the Chon Tu-hwan group's slander of the North's proposal for tripartite talks as flunkeyist.

[Madam Yun] A certain Kim, a student expelled from Seoul National University, said: Although the authorities preposterously branded the North's proposal for tripartite talks as flunkeyist, it is an utterly ridiculous act of mistaking black for white. If the North's proposal for tripartite talks were flunkeyist, what names would the authorities put to the 4-way or 6-way talks they themselves talk about?

He went on: It is utterly ridiculous that the flunkeyist group of traitors, which has become an object of denunciation at home and abroad for its devotion to flunkeyist and traitorous acts, should babble about flunkeyism.

He also stressed that the reason the North has proposed the holding of discussion through tripartite talks to sign a peace agreement with the United States is that the United States is the real ruler of South Korea who holds all power of South Korea in its hands.

He commented: By taking pains to try to link the proposal for tripartite talks to flunkeyism, the Chon Tu-hwan group only revealed its chronic, deep-seated evil practice of refusing, without due cause, everything that comes from the North. This is unreasonableness that stems from its ambition to prevail over communism through a war of a northward invasion and by straining the situation, showing that it does not hope for peace or peaceful reunification.

[Announcer] Now, the North's proposal for tripartite talks is fully supported and welcomed not only at home but also abroad, that is, it is supported and welcomed by the Korean compatriots abroad, foreign governments, political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in the world, is it not?

[Madam] Our compatriots abroad and peace-loving people of the world now support and welcome it, saying that the North's proposal for tripartite talks is a new epochal measure and a most practical and fair proposal for the peaceful solution of the matters concerning the Korean peninsula.

In the case of our compatriots abroad, democratic and patriotic organizations and individuals elsewhere in the world, including Japan, Europe, and American countries, warmly support the proposal for the holding of tripartite talks and call for its realization at an early date.

The North's proposal for tripartite is also fully supported in the international community. I will make a brief introduction to a part of it.

In a statement issued on 9 February, the (?Uttar Pradesh) branch of the All-India-Korea Friendship and Solidarity Committee noted that the proposal for the holding of tripartite talks is the most just measure that could provide the one and only opportunity to ease the tension created on the Korean peninsula and to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

The statement also noted that the United States and the puppet clique in Seoul have responded to this proposal with a large scale South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise at a time when peace-loving people of the world, including the Indian people, are fully supporting the fair and just proposal for the holding of tripartite talks.

Saying that the United States and the puppets in Seoul clearly demonstrated that they are doggedly opposed to reunification of the Korean peninsula, the statement demanded that the United States immediately abandon the aggressive war exercise and leave South Korea, along with the aggressive armed forces and murderous weapons.

In the meantime, Guyana's National Committee for the Study of Comrade Kim Il-song's Chuche Idea noted that the tripartite talks should be realized for the solution of the matters concerning the Korean peninsula in a statement issued on 1 February.

Saying that the tension on the Korean peninsula would be eased once the tripartite talks were materialized and that favorable conditions for an independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula would be provided, the statement stressed that the U.S. Government should give deep consideration to the North's peace-loving proposal and actively respond to it.

Also, some 60 delegates, including former Portuguese President (Francisco da Costa Gomes), who participated in an extraordinary meeting of the Council for World Peace Standing Committee held on 24 January, denounced the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, who are aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula, and issued a joint statement in support of the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

The statement noted that the proposal for tripartite talks is the most timely and realistic measure designed to prevent the danger of war, which has been created on the Korean peninsula, and to make a favorable opening for peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Noting that the tension on the Korean peninsula has been exacerbated more than at any other time and that the danger of a nuclear war is rapidly increasing, the joint statement said that if a nuclear war broke out on the Korean peninsula, it would jeopardize peace in Asia and in the world and eventually would be capable of placing all mankind in the catastrophe of a nuclear war. The joint statement, noting that the North's proposal for tripartite talks is a new peaceful proposal designed to root out the danger of war created on the Korean peninsula, to guarantee peace in Asia and in the world, to peacefully solve the reunification question of the Korean peninsula, urged the U.S. and South Korean authorities to respond to this proposal.

[Announcer] All the facts assure us that the North's proposal for tripartite talks is unanimously supported at home and abroad and that the support for it is expanding with each passing day. If the South Korean rulers, who are instigated by the United States, continuously clinging to splitist and war maneuvers, instead of responding to the North's proposal for tripartite talks, running counter to public opinion and the trends of the time, they would face stronger denunciation, rejection, and isolation at home and abroad and would never be able to avoid self-destruction at the end.

Thank you for telling us good things till now.

[Madam Yun] Thank you.

Palestinians Support Talks

SK202308 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
20 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo--The Palestinian Youth League and the Palestinian Women's League in Egypt issued a joint statement on 8 February and supported North Korea's proposal for a tripartite meeting. The statement said that the proposal for tripartite talks reflects North Korea's sincere effort to eliminate the danger of a new war on the Korean peninsula and to solve the question of the Korean peninsula peacefully. The statement urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to affirmatively respond to North Korea's peaceful proposal. It then said that, if the United States is interested in peace and the reunification of the Korean peninsula, it should sign a peace agreement.

The statement urged the United States to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea and to stop such nuclear war exercises as the criminal joint military exercise called Team Spirit '84. It then said that a breakthrough for the present South Korean authorities would be to demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and to accept the proposal for tripartite talks with a stand not for treachery, but for the people.

Seoul Citizen Supports Proposal

SK230621 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
22 Feb 84

[Article by company employee Cho Pyong-che, resident in Songbuk District, Seoul, from the feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] When I first came upon North Korea's proposal for a tripartite meeting, my heart throbbed with hope; it appeared that there was a bright prospect on the future path of reunification. But I was disappointed when I heard the South Korean rulers make an announcement on their stand for the tripartite talks and the propaganda of the government-patronized press, because they refused to accept North Korea's new proposal. I was surprised when I heard them slanderously describe North Korea's sincerity and good will as a disguised peace offensive and as the expression of a will to invade the South in case of the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

Reviewing North Korea's proposal for the tripartite talks, everyone will certainly acknowledge its just, fair, and rational nature. This proposal points out the question of adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and South, along with that of signing a Korea-U.S. peace agreement. It calls for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, for ending military confrontation between the North and South, and for greatly reducing the troops of the North and South. The proposal for the tripartite talks principally calls for ending strained relations between the North and South by reaching an agreement on these questions, for preserving

peace, for holding a dialogue for reunification following the withdrawal of U.S. forces, for solving the reunification question based on the spirit of the 4 July Statement and on the principle of independence, peace, and grand national coalition. Therefore, those who truly love the country and the people will be unable to refuse to accept the proposal for the tripartite talks. Nevertheless, arbitrarily ignoring this proposal, the ruling authorities and the government-patronized press, their spokesman, have slanderously described it as a disguised peace offensive. This is a grave, unpardonable practice of running counter to reunification.

I believe that, if the tripartite talks were held in accordance with North Korea's proposal, there would be no worry about the threat of southward invasion or of northward invasion.

Regardless of relations between the North and South, U.S. forces cannot remain indefinitely in this land; nor can we indefinitely maintain great military expenditures and the army, which is difficult to keep. We cannot endlessly tolerate the instable state of the ceasefire and the strained situation. This is abnormal in the daily lives of our people. The abnormal situation should end at the earliest possible date and should be normalized. I believe that the best way in this regard is for the South Korean authorities to sincerely respond to North Korea's proposal for the tripartite talks with the U.S. authorities and to reach an agreement on the agenda items of the talks.

CSO: 4110/081

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. FORCES IN S. KOREA 'SOURCE OF WAR'

SK212339 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
20 Feb 84

[Article by Commentator Kwak: "The U.S. Forces in South Korea Are the Source of War" from the feature program "Hour for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Voices have been raised not only on the Korean peninsula but also everywhere in the world, demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea. In particular, these voices became louder when North Korea advanced a proposal to hold a tripartite meeting to provide a prerequisite to peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

It is the U.S. forces in South Korea that has further heightened tension on the Korean peninsula and has continuously increased the danger of a new war. Because of this, all of those who love peace in Asia and the world as well as our people who ardently desire peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula strongly demand the quick withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea. Nevertheless, the U.S. warmaniacs and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, while raving that, if the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea, a war will immediately break out, have babbled about a force checking a war, describing the U.S. forces in South Korea as evangelists of peace. This is a foolish maneuver to conceal the aggressive nature of the U.S. forces in South Korea. The U.S. forces in South Korea are by no means protectors as described by them; nor are they peace-keeping forces. The U.S. forces in South Korea are aggressive troops dispatched there to fulfill the wild desire of U.S. ruling circles to conquer the world at any cost.

Since their illegal occupation of South Korea, the U.S. forces in South Korea have been engrossed in maintaining and strengthening a colonial ruling system in South Korea and in making preparations for a new war. When World War II came to an end, the U.S. forces illegally advanced to South Korea under the pretext of disarming the defeated Japanese Army. The aim of the advance of the U.S. forces to South Korea, however, was not to disarm the Japanese Army at all. This was clearly shown by the MacArthur Decree No 1 issued in September 1945. In this decree, MacArthur said that all rights existing in the area south of the 38th parallel of the North Latitude belonged to him and that, if anyone refused to follow his order,

they would be punished severely. This was an aggressive declaration on the unlimited, absolute right of the U.S. forces that had occupied South Korea to turn the half of the Korean peninsula into a U.S. colony and military base. If the U.S. occupation forces had been peace-keeping forces designed for social security and order, they should have naturally been withdrawn following the disarming of the Japanese Army. In addition to refusing to withdraw after disarming the Japanese Army, however, the U.S. occupation forces established a colonial ruling system by maintaining a military government for 3 years, supported by their military power. And, by instigating their stooges, they provoked a war of northward invasion after all in June 1950.

The 30-odd-year history of the postwar period shows that the U.S. forces in South Korea are not the protector of peace but aggressive forces and the source of war. What the U.S. forces in South Korea have done for over 30 years behind the signboard of the ceasefire is that, while strengthening fascist colonial tyranny, they have perpetuated division and have only increased the danger of war. It is the U.S. forces in South Korea that assisted the Chon Tu-hwan ring in May 1980 in brutally suppressing the Kwangju citizens who waged a patriotic demonstration, crying for independence, democracy, and peaceful reunification. It is the U.S. forces in South Korea that, while shipping sophisticated lethal weapons to South Korea, including over 1,000 nuclear weapons, under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, have stepped up provocations against North Korea, have daily staged war exercises, have heightened tension, and have led the situation to the verge of war.

The war exercises that have increasingly assumed an aggressive nature under the command of the commander of the aggressive U.S. forces in South Korea, especially the war exercises, called Team Spirit, which have been expanded in a step-by-step manner since 1976, clearly shows that the source of a new war are the U.S. forces in South Korea.

The war exercise, called Team Spirit '84, which was launched on 1 February, is the largest war exercise of northward invasion in history and is a nuclear test war, which is being conducted challenging, in all fronts, to North Korea's new proposal for holding a tripartite meeting to ease tension between the North and South, to correct the situation that has reached the verge of war, and to provide a prerequisite to peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

At a time when the progressive people of the world demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the quick convocation of the tripartite talks, these forces are staging such a dangerous war exercise. This shows that they are not the evangelists of peace but aggressive forces not checking a war but the source of war.

Because the U.S. forces in South Korea are aggressive troops that have been dispatched to South Korea to fulfill the vain, wild desire of U.S. ruling circles, who desire world conquest, they regard an aggressive war

as a way to survive, and, while continuously increasing their military capability, they plan to additionally deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles and even neutron bombs in South Korea. This is an outrageous challenge to the people at home and abroad, who demand peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, and is an intolerable crime.

To eliminate the danger of war from the Korean peninsula and to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of our country, the U.S. forces in South Korea, the source of a new war, must withdraw at the earliest possible date, taking along all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons. To achieve this end, we should quickly implement the peace-loving and patriotic proposal for the tripartite talks advanced by North Korea. This is the unanimous demand of our people. Progressive mankind who love world peace and justice also desire this.

The attitude toward North Korea's proposal for the tripartite talks is directly linked to the stand and attitude for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop war exercise rackets and should respond to North Korea's peace-loving, just, and fair proposal for the tripartite talks.

CSO: 4110/081

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN REVIEWS SITUATION IN SOUTH

SK180828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--Developments in South Korea in the first fortnight of February show that "peace" much vaunted by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a smokescreen to conceal their new war provocation moves, and "social stability" and "development of democratic government" are pronouns of repressive policy and bayonet policy, says NODONG SINMUN 17 February.

In a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation, the paper says:

Timed to coincide with the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the South Korean puppets got more frantic with war moves.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique called "meetings" of the three services of the puppet army one after another and cried for "strong counterattack posture," "increased combat capabilities," "increased spiritual combat capacities" and "increased nocturnal combat capacity." This clique also revealed its sinister intention to use the police, "reserve forces" and "civilian defence corps" as well as the puppet army as cannon fodder in war against the North and turn the islands of South Korea into attack bases for war against the North. The puppets cried for taking "emergency measures for radio and communications" and forced the people to "store" daily necessities to cope with a possible war.

While desperately stepping up war moves the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique describe them as steps for coping with someone's "military superiority," "provocation" and "southward invasion." This is a preposterous sophism.

However desperately those who answered the DPRK's sincere proposal for tripartite talks with such provocative war moves as "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises may spread a rumour about "southward invasion," no one would believe it.

Although the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are rattling the sabre and scheme to unleash a war, our stand to settle the Korean question by a peaceful means is invariable. We will patiently wait for a response from the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique resorting to the double-dealing policy of appeasement and bayonet-brandishing strengthened the repressive forces and launched a wholesale checkup and roundup campaign throughout South Korea, setting "establishment of peace and order" as the "primary task." The "readmission of expelled students to the campus" is turning into a repressive measure to expel more students from the campus than last year.

In the last few days, 5,096 students were expelled or disciplined at eight universities in Seoul and local areas.

In desperately resorting to fascist repression, the puppets scheme to check the anti-"government" struggle of the students and people and realize "security of their power."

CSO: 4100/074

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY EXPOSES FRAUD OF 'REINSTATEMENT STEP'

SK130457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, when he received a "business plan" for this year from the puppet Ministry of Education on 9 February, mumbled that he had decided to give another "opportunity of study" to students removed from campus registers, conscious of the "value of children" as a "man with children," because the youngsters "might commit a passing mistake."

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Monday says: The puppet's claim that he had given the expelled students another opportunity of learning through the "reinstatement step" is a naked lie which can convince one.

The author of the commentary captioned "'Charity' Under Concealed Sword" further says: While advertising "reinstatement," the puppets, from the beginning, limited its scope and attached unwarrantable conditions to it, demanding them to show "will to study hard" and so on and, when students opposed this and demanded the readmission of all the expelled students, guarantee of circle activities, release of the detained students, guarantee of political activities, etc., they threatened them with the "deprivation of the opportunities of reinstatement," saying this was "encroachment upon educational authority." This was nothing but an attempt to force the students to obey the fascist campus order and detach them from the fighting ranks.

And the traitor continues wielding swords at the students behind the curtain of "reinstatement" and is expelling or punishing more students than usual.

According to reports, in recent few days, 724 students at Seoul University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, 540 at Inha University in Inchon, and 1,622 at four universities in North Cholla Province including Chonbuk University, were either removed from campus registers or warned. Earlier, 238 students had been expelled from various universities including Koryo University in Seoul.

The "reinstatement step" is a crafty drama of traitor Chon Tu-hwan for covering up his blood-smeared sight as a fascist dictator and realizing his wild desire for long-term office by refurbishing his image.

CSO: 4100/074

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON CONDEMNATION OF 'TEAM SPIRIT 84'

Peruvian, Japanese Groups

SK170548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--The Peruvian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in a statement issued on 6 February resolutely denounced the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises. It said:

We consider that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises being held on the largest scale in history are a preliminary war, a test nuclear war for mounting a "forestalling attack" on the northern half of the DPRK. This frantic action of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique means that the United States is answering with an exercise the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to remove the tension created in the country and provide a precondition for its peaceful reunification and, further, is a reckless one threatening peace and security in Asia and the world.

We oppose and reject the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises which aggravate the situation of Korea and may touch off a war any moment and strongly demand an immediate end to them.

At the same time, we hold that the United States and the South Korean authorities must respond to the tripartite talks at an early date and U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along nuclear weapons in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

The Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued a statement on 1 February, which said:

A continuation of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises annually held ever since 1976, the current joint military rehearsal is a vicious provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and war moves for putting down the South Korean people's anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

In particular, it is very dangerous that Japan is participating in the joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea.

We strongly demand the United States to put a prompt end to the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and respond to the proposed tripartite talks. The Japanese Government must not follow the United States but contribute to a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Groups in Various Countries

SK181048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--The Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in its statement issued on 10 February branded the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique as a provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The statement sternly denounced the "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal contradictory to the just policy of the DPRK Government for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Icelandic Solidarity Committee for the Reunification of Korea in its statement dated 4 February said: The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises are a wanton challenge to the fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the DPRK.

The current military rehearsal makes the peaceloving people of the world clearly see who truly wants peace and who tries to provoke a war on the Korean peninsula. Stop at once the war provocation maneuvers against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea! U.S. troops, get out of South Korea!

The Yugoslav paper BORBA in a commentary issued on 13 February noted that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal is one running diametrically counter to the constructive proposal of the northern half of the DPRK.

Nothing can justify the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the paper noted, and said: Just is the strong protest of Pyongyang against this military rehearsal.

The Indian paper JAN YUG 9 February stressed that the joint military rehearsal is a product of the undisguised policy of aggression and war of the United States against the northern half of the DPRK.

The Swiss papers VORWERTS 9 February and WOCHEN ZEITUNG 10 February, the Swedish papers GNISTAN, FRIHETEN, KARLSKOGA TIDNING and FOLKET 2 February, the Luxemburg paper DRAPEAU ROUGE 4 February and Swedish radio on 2 February also published articles exposing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

South Denounces 'Team Spirit 84'

SK211218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--The South Korean people of all strata are bitterly denouncing the criminal "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Kim Chang Hwan, a university student in Nichon County, Kyonggi Province, said: The current military exercises vividly reveal the ulterior intention of the Americans. The North proposed tripartite talks to create pre-conditions for peaceful reunification by removing tensions and the danger of war. But the Americans are answering it with a war game. This indicates that they are utterly indifferent to peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

Yi Kon-yong, an intellectual residing in Chongno District, Seoul, hit at the attempts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to justify their criminal war exercises by circulating rumours of fictitious "threat of southward invasion." He said: Though they talk about "threat of southward invasion," there has never been "Southward invasion." Their outcry over "threat of southward invasion" is for inventing a pretext for the preparation of northward aggression. The danger of war is created by the U.S. imperialists in the South, not by the North.

Chang Yong-song, a peasant in Kosong County, South Korean Kangwon Province, said: Large tracts of farm land and agricultural setups have been destroyed in military rehearsals every year. And they are staging war exercises of bigger scale this year. I can hardly repress indignation at this.

Kang Kun-sik, a worker residing in East Gate District, Seoul, condemned the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique to start a nuclear war in Korea, branding the current provocative joint military exercises as "a dangerous preliminary war for northward invasion."

Socialist Papers Critical

SK230430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Feb (KCNA)--Newspapers of socialist countries carried articles critical of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The Romanian paper APARAREA PATRIEI 8 February in a commentary says that the dangerous demonstration of armed forces jointly launched by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique has seriously aggravated the situation in the Korean peninsula. It notes: A proposal for tripartite talks was advanced at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held before the start of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

As President Kim Il-song declared many a time, the DPRK put forward a proposal for founding a confederal state on condition that the North and the South maintain their different ideologies and systems and exercise regional autonomy when preconditions are created for reunification.

The new important proposal and initiative will open a favourable phase in realising the desire of the Korean people to live in a reunified country.

The Romanian people fully support the constructive proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to accomplish the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and realise this desire by means of talks and are opposed to all manner of hostile acts against such cause, particularly the joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea.

The Bulgarian paper ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME 4 February in a commentary points out that the military bases and setups in Japan are used for the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises. It notes that the main purpose of this rehearsal is to test possibilities of the use of nuclear weapons.

The paper further says: These war exercises are a negative answer to the DPRK proposal of tripartite talks and they betray the intention of Washington and Seoul to continue to commit provocations against the northern half of Korea in the future. It adds that such acts of the United States run counter to the interests of the peoples and pose as a threat to peace and security in the world.

Another Bulgarian paper VECHERNI NOVINI 9 February carried an article flaying these provocative war exercises.

The Mongolian paper ZALUUTCHUUDYN UNEN 11 February in a commentary notes that the staff of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" is participating in the joint military exercises under the name of "inspection." This is aimed at rounding off a three-way military alliance, it adds.

The paper stresses that the progressive peoples in Asia and the rest of the world demand the United States immediately to discontinue the provocative moves, pull all its troops out of South Korea at once and provide possibilities of independently solving the internal problem of the Korean people by themselves.

CSO: 4100/074

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CITIZENS' ANTI-ESPIONAGE POSTURE EMPHASIZED

SK240025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Anti-Espionage Posture"]

[Text] At no previous time were citizens in South Korea called upon to be alert against subversive activities by North Korea-dispatched agents more than this year.

As the national security authorities concerned and citizens as a whole are well aware, the Pyongyang regime in the North is likely to intensify its subversive plot in the South through sophisticated devices of varied sorts, probably to an unprecedented degree.

Outwardly, the communists in the North will talk more about peace this year at home and abroad, so as to cover up their current hard-pressed position in the world community. To elaborate, the communist regime will have to try hard to implant a new image among world nations, particularly keeping in mind its vicious terrorist bombing in Rangoon last year.

At the same time, Pyongyang is in a situation to earn time to recover its economic potential, lagging far behind that of the Republic in the South.

Indications, however, are that the communist masterminds will continue to be bent upon their armed challenges and subversive activities against us, sticking to their conventional policy of attempting to overthrow South Korea by means of force at the first possible chance.

The latest revelation on spy rings uncovered in the South, as was made public by the Agency for National Security Planning yesterday, is considered a striking example in this connection. The anti-espionage authorities were said to have cracked down on two separate espionage rings based in Japan, involving seven persons. These espionage agents were reportedly engaged in collecting military information in the South, trying to organize underground networks comprising employees at industrial establishments and seamen in ocean-going service.

Two of them, according to the anti-espionage authorities, were disguised as pro-Seoul residents in Japan, who were traveling to their home country for espionage purposes here.

Whenever our national security authorities come to reveal such espionage groups manipulated by the North Korean regime, we are reminded that it might be merely the "tip of the iceberg."

Taking advantage of a free, open social climate in the South, these espionage agents may be sneaking into all vulnerable corners around us, including those circles where people are apt to be liberal and critical about what is going on in our community.

We are particularly worried about the social atmosphere in the South this year as the forthcoming parliamentary elections approach.

It is highly conceivable that North Korean agents will try to mingle with all social segments, as innocent South Korean citizens, capitalizing on the election campaigning in the days ahead, so that they can fan agitative sentiments stealthily to such an extent as to do harm to the national unity itself.

It is needless to say that any thoughtful citizens in the South know how to discriminate "a jewel from a stone" even during the election period.

As yet, we do not exclude the possibility that ordinary citizens may be fooled by the skillful means of subversion by the Pyongyang agents. Thus, they may become their followers or sympathizers, knowingly or unknowingly.

At this juncture, we are once again urged to reexamine our anti-espionage posture against all possible subversive acts by Pyongyang.

CSO: 4100/072

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER ASKS WORLDWIDE PRESSURE ON PYONGYANG

SK182339 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Refuses Again"]

[Text] Spring is certainly around the corner. This winter, we have had unusually cold spells and now we are eager for the spring to come.

We hope the arrival of spring will bring a renewal of spirit and refreshed determination in the cause of reconciliation and unification on the Korean peninsula.

Though North Korea has held an idea of "chuche," literally meaning independence or self-reliance, as its ruling dogma, it remains adamantly opposed to South Korea's offer to discuss Korean problems in the spirit of national self-determination.

A few days ago, the Pyongyang regime again turned down our proposal to resume inter-Korean dialogue in keeping with the spirit manifested in the South-North Joint Statement issued 4 July 1972. Instead, it just repeated its bid to hold tripartite talks among South and North Korea and the United States.

This is nothing but a self-contradiction on the part of Pyongyang which has attempted to portray itself as championing the cause of national independence from external influence.

When representatives from Seoul and Pyongyang met last Tuesday at Panmunjom in their first contact in 3 and a half years to deliver a letter from Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong to his northern counterpart, we had slim hopes that this time the North would respond positively. In the letter, Chin called on Pyongyang to come first to the table for bilateral talks with Seoul if it is genuinely interested in the unification of Korea.

Unfortunately, though not unexpectedly, the communists in the North were quick to reject our proposal, repeating their absurd idea that it is impossible to solve the fundamental Korean problem through talks solely between Seoul and Pyongyang.

Undoubtedly, it is only another North Korean ploy to have American forces pull out from the South. This has been the goal of Pyongyang in its quest to communize the South.

There is no denying that the reconciliation and unification of the Korean people are issues to be solved by themselves. No other country, as Prime Minister Chin said can provide solutions to these problems on their behalf.

A review of the situation at home and abroad leads one to believe that the distrust and enmity deepening between the divided halves can no longer be allowed to continue. It is, therefore, reasonable and logical that an international environment conducive to insuring a permanent peace on the peninsula can be fostered after an inter-Korean dialogue begins to proceed.

What really matters is whether Pyongyang sincerely wishes to discuss Korea problems at hand. Regrettably, however, the developments so far point to otherwise. Pyongyang proposed tripartite talks to camouflage its perpetration of the Rangoon bomb attack last October.

As such, it is no time for North Korea to maintain its hackneyed double-faced scheme if it desires to be treated as a bona fide member of the world society. If it has a genuine intention to engage in dialogue with Seoul, it should first take responsibility for the Rangoon atrocity.

All other countries responsible for keeping world peace should cooperate in making Pyongyang understand that it cannot expect direct contacts with them without first going through inter-Korean talks regarding the Korean issue. For North Korea, there is no choice but to come to the South-North talks table to uphold the spirit of national self-determination.

CSO: 4100/072

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CALLS FOR NORTH SINCERE ATTITUDE FOR TALKS

SK160120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Hope for S-N Talks"]

[Text] Public attention was once again drawn to Panmunjom, as both sides of the divided country met briefly Tuesday at the truce village. Yet, the people in Korea and those outside of the country appeared to be sober enough to entertain little hope for the resumption of the long-deadlocked South-North dialogue in the immediate future.

The South-North contact, in which two liaison officers from the South met with their North Korean counterparts to deliver a letter from Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong addressed to North Korea's Premier Kang Song-san, was the first in 3 and a half years.

Premier Chin's letter was in reply to a recent Pyongyang proposal for tripartite talks involving South and North Korea and the United States, while he renewed Seoul's realistic overture for an early resumption of direct talks between the South and North.

In response to the so-called three-way talks proposed by the North, Premier Chin in his letter once again clarified the Seoul position calling for a meeting between the highest authorities of South and North Korea, along with ministerial-level talks between them, stressing that they are the most realistic and practical measures to bring about settlement of the present and future problems of the entire Korean nation through dialogue.

The prime minister, however, did not exclude the possibility of inviting other parties related to the fate of the Korean peninsula in the past and at present, implicitly including the United States and China, to an expanded peace conference on Korea, while South-North dialogue proceeds smoothly in the days ahead.

The Seoul side specifically referred to the feasibility of holding multi-partite talks in which those countries directly or indirectly responsible for the division of the Korean peninsula and the Korean War could participate together, thereby fostering an international environment favorable to the establishment of a permanent peace on the Korean peninsula and unification of the divided country.

It is considered most appropriate for the South Korean premier to have expressed his primary concern over the attitude of North Korea with regard to the terrorist bombing in Rangoon last October.

As world nations recall, the horrible international terrorism committed by Pyongyang then led Korea to the "brink of war" between the South and the North. Its impact upon international politics was that violent.

Nevertheless, the communist regime in the North has shown no sign of admitting the truth and apologizing for the bombing incident in the Burmese capital.

Instead, it has contended that the incident was a mere fabrication, still bent upon a stereotyped formula of waging falsified peace offensives against South Korea.

It is considered most logical that, if Pyongyang has a genuine intention to engage in dialogue with the South, it should take acceptable actions regarding the Rangoon incident, even much belatedly.

We respect efforts to reopen the South-North contact at any level. Yet, the immediate question for now is a basic change in the posture of North Korea, in which it is urged to present a plausible position toward us, to make apology for the recent blunder of committing atrocious terrorism even in a third country against South Korea, an act which indeed was tantamount to declaring war against us.

Unless this is done adequately and convincingly, an atmosphere favorable for the resumption of peace talks on the Korean peninsula can hardly be created.

Those in power in the North are once again urged to come to their senses, rather than being beside themselves to engage in sheer nonsensical propaganda maneuverings against the South and all free world communities.

CSO: 4100/072

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOUTH INTENSIFIES 'CRACKDOWN'--Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique held on 14 February a "meeting of investigation and detective section chiefs" throughout South Korea and set forth a "guideline of search activity" to further intensify the crackdown upon the people this year, according to a radio report from Seoul. In the "guideline" the puppet clique provided for "repeated control" of "crimes of distrust" including "extracurricular lessons." This discloses the ulterior intention of the fascist clique to intensify the suppression of progressive students and people under the pretext of "controlling extracurricular lessons." The puppet clique is launching a wholesale suppression from the beginning of the year throughout South Korea in an attempt to create a terror-ridden atmosphere and thus prevent the struggle of the people. [Text] [SK171009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 17 Feb 84]

WORLD LAWYERS' GROUP SUPPORTS TALKS--Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--The International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea made public a statement on 13 February in support of the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks. Noting that the tripartite talks are aimed at signing a peace agreement with the United States, which would replace the armistice agreement signed in 1953, and adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South of Korea, the statement said: What the DPRK calls for is to defend peace and peacefully solve the Korean question through dialogue and negotiation. Supporting such peace-loving proposal means, after all, struggling for the respect of human rights in South Korea and making Seoul's "argument" for justifying suppression meaningless. Therefore, all the lawyers who value human rights and freedom should express full support to the proposal for tripartite talks. [Text] [SK220430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 22 Feb 84]

HANDBILLS ON CAMPUSES--Around the campuses of Seoul these days with the new semester approaching, handbills, which appeal for the anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle are evoking sympathy from students and citizens. The handbills, thrown strewn near Yonsei University recently, said Fellow Students! The Season of Struggle Is Approaching! Let All of Us Rise and be United! Let Us Gather at the Kwanghwamun Intersection! Let Us Shout the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops! Let Us Overthrow the Current Dictatorial Regime! Let Us Stop the Team Spirit '84 War Exercise! Let the Tripartite Talks Be Implemented! Let Us Achieve the Independent Reunification!

Fellow Democratic Students! Do Not Hesitate and Let Us All Rise! What Are You Afraid of? Until the Chongwadae Is Blasted, the Sound of Combat Boots of the Yankees Is Not Heard in This Land, and the Truce Line Is Gone, Let Us Struggle Time and Again, Singing the Song of Victory Loud! Let Us March Toward the Country Under One Sky, With Our Steps Synchronized! [Text] [SK212251 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 21 Feb 84]

CSO: 4110/081

VILLAGE HEADS, SECTION LEADERS RECEIVE DISCOUNTED MEDICAL RATE

Seoul CHOSON SINMUN in Korean 20 Jan 84 p 11

[Article: "Medical Service Discount Rate Provided to Even Village Heads and Section Leaders"]

[Text] The so-called "Semi-Medical insurance" system which is being implemented by some local chapters of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] has recently expanded to even village leaders, section and subsection leaders, Saemaul leaders and volunteer firefighters through the arrangements of the city and county offices.

To implement this system, city and county offices are issuing identification cards to section and subsection leaders. According to their explanation, "in order to boost morale of section and subsection leaders who perform their duties without pay, they will receive the benefit of 30 to 50 percent discounts on their medical expenses with voluntary cooperation of medical organizations in the area."

However, some doctors who are participating in this system complained that, "the problem is not small in the management of hospitals because authorities concerned requested for such benefits without any legal basis." In the case of Yaju County, Kyonggi province, effective 1 January of this year (1984) a 50 percent discount of medical expenses will be given to 1300 people including village leaders, both male and female Saemaul leaders and volunteer firefighters. Their immediate family members will receive a 30 percent discount.

Thirteen doctors (clinics) in the county are participating in this system. Dr YI (full name unknown) explained the circumstances by saying: "Early last December the Saemaul (New Village) Division of the County Office requested for cooperation, and in accordance with the decision made at the doctors' meeting on 26 December, we have come to implement it beginning this year."

But an official concerned with the health center in Yaju County stated: "In compliance with the policy of the Ministry of Home Affairs, we were planning to start a medical expense discount system for the Saemaul leaders beginning in 1983, but a full-fledged implementation of this system has been delayed due to the negative attitude on the part of the doctors in the area due to their relatively low incomes."

Beginning last November, Panwol area (Kyonggi Province) has also been giving discounts on medical expenses to 340 section leaders and 96 volunteer firefighters and their families, a 50 percent discount for leaders and firefighters and a 30 percent discount for their family members. Unprecedentedly, Panwol resident office has even issued identification cards to section leaders.

On the reverse side of this ID card where it says "note;" it reads: "This card substitutes the medical insurance card for the section leader only." "Yet in case family members use the card, they must carry with them a copy of the citizen registration that can prove their direct relationship to the section leader."

It is also written: "They can only be served by doctors who are operating in the jurisdiction of the Panwol resident office." Volunteer firefighters are using identification cards which were issued by their own organizations.

Dr Kim Chae-hyon, 60, of the New Seoul Clinic, who is also president of the Panwol Area Doctors Conference, said: "We decided to comply with the request for cooperation made by both the (Panwol) resident office and the Health Center." "It took us some time before reaching an agreement among member doctors, but now there is no problem of any kind," he said.

Last March, Anyang City, Kyonggi Province sent an official letter to the Anyang City Doctors Association requesting that a 30 percent discount of medical expenses be given to 2119 section and subsection leaders in the area of responsibility. Beginning 1 May of the same year, 69 hospital clinics and dental clinics participated in the system.

For this Anyang City published medical cards for section and subsection leaders. The cards are co-signed by the Anyang mayor and the president of the Anyang Doctors Association. They are required to present this card each time they receive treatment.

Yim In-bae, chief, General Affairs Bureau of the City of Anyang, explained: "as the lowest unit of organization, section and subsection leaders can be regarded as 'semi-public servants' in their positions. Nevertheless subsection leaders perform their duties without pay, and section leaders receive an allowance of only 40,000 won. We started the system with the help of the Doctors Association in order to promote their morale and animate section meetings."

Meanwhile on 23 June last year (1983), Kyonggi Province dispatched an official letter to each city and county under the subject: "instructions on the enhancement of morale of section leaders." In the letter it was instructed: "Following the example of Anyang City, each city and county were requested to ask for special cooperation that the doctors association in the area provide benefit for the discount of medical expenses on a voluntary basis."

In the letter, in addition to the medical expenses discount, the Kyonggi Provincial Government also instructed them to seek measures to permit section leaders to be admitted to points of tourist interest with no charge and to exempt them from payment of various other fees. In addition to section leaders, the City of Anyang has some 12,000 DJP members and their family members receiving 30 percent discounts on their medical expenses from hospitals in the area.

Some 3000 poor members of the Veterans Association who do not receive the benefit of medical insurance are now beginning to receive "Veterans Medical Treatment Cards" which enable them to receive the benefit of medical expense discounts, almost similar to the medical insurance from 8 clinics managed by former military surgeons.

An official at the Anyang City Doctors Association commenting on this situation said: "Although it has no legal foundation, we have accepted it after we felt out the members for fear that it might adversely affect the management of the hospital if requests for cooperation by concerned organizations and groups were turned down by us."

He also pointed out, "Since this is not implemented systematically in accordance with the rules and regulations. It violates the principles of equilibrium and undoubtedly there is room to bring a confusion to the current medical insurance system; furthermore, it might cause distrust among patients and has the possibility of bringing pressure to hospital finances."

8915
CSO: 4107/076

PARTY CHAIRMEN DISCUSS DEMOCRACY, ELECTION ISSUES

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 30 Dec 83 p 5

Report: "Heads of Three Political parties discuss party Activities for New year;" first paragraph is editor's introduction

Text The new year is an election year for political groups regardless of whether there is an election or not. Because of this, the fact that government leaders have no choice but to be tense this new year is common knowledge. It is time for the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the administration party, to display great political ability to recover from this year's political wounds resulting from all kinds of incidents. The opposition parties, the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the People's Party (PP), are focusing on purifying a still incomplete "political environment." Thus, I listen to the hopes for the new of the three parties' chairmen.

Chung Nae Hyok, DJP chairman: "The DJP will mark its third anniversary as a political party on 15 January in the new year. Of course, other parties have been doing similar things, but the DJP has, since its formation, emphasized carrying out reforms, the establishment of a new political system, and basic work for developing democracy. Also, we have been emphasizing the training of party members. In this new year we will keep on working toward the party's five goals on the basis of the foundation built thus far. Finding a political meaning for the new year means pursuing political and price stabilization and, simultaneously, seeking fruitful domestic growth on the basis of the successful summit diplomatic relations that were conducted.

Yu Chi Song, DKP chairman: "This new year is the last year of the 11th National Assembly. The political meaning of the new year should be found in the Fifth Republic now putting an end to the transitional period and preparing the firm foundation for a democratic form of government. In essence, the foundation to achieve a peaceful political power change should be built. We should return to the features of a real democracy by lifting the ban on persons whose political activities have been controlled, by establishing a local self-government system, and by restoring freedom of speech to its original state. Elections are not far away, but the present election law has a lot of unreasonable aspects hampering a clean election. Therefore, I believe revising the election law is the basis for the peaceful political power change in 1988."

Kim Jong Chul, PP chairman: "Even though the Fifth Republic established goals and hopes, the results were both rational and irrational. The meaning of the new year will depend on how we deal in the new year with the topics discussed thus far. Despite the fact that the situation around us changed rapidly and all kinds of security incidents occurred in succession, I am afraid that people's interest in security was dulled because of hearing too much "security, security" [from the government]. The government should prepare to deal with the overall security situation, including domestic tranquillity, and politicians should be concerned about it. In the economy, absurd financial incidents continued, but a basic solution should be found this new year."

Chung: "After October 1984, we can have local elections. Therefore, I cannot help but worry about a political situation that can be easily overheated. But we have had accomplishments in politics through dialogue. Thus, I believe that also in this new year politics through dialogue should be the basis of the political situation and I am positive that it will be accomplished. I believe that if we keep in mind that the nation is more important than anything else and use good sense, nothing will be overheated and, instead, politics through dialogue will prevail."

Yu: "I believe that the new year will be a very difficult year. There are many variables. For example, the presidential election in the United States, the tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Middle East powder keg, and the recent reinforcement of the Soviet Union's military power. I believe the domestic political situation could be considered difficult. The economy is in a difficult condition and even though the school situation was resolved through the release and reinstatement of the students, it is difficult to say what will happen. The government should cooperate in every way through dialogue to restore its morality and seek a solution to the conflict among the various classes. However, the policy of the government should be established before the dialogue."

Kim: "If we are talking about future prospects, I cannot help but be pessimistic. In the past we developed with foreign loans and they contributed to raising the GNP. But now loan repayment has become a big problem. If the situation worsens, we will become anemic. Moreover, a problem has occurred because domestic banking institutions lost their credit ratings. The government's funds have their limit. There is no flexibility even though freezing of expenditures is mentioned. The overseas construction projects are unsatisfactory even though they earn money as if they were exports. Even with elections, the problem of conducting them is bigger than the problem of the system itself. I believe special measures should be outlined for people who rebel against clean elections."

Chung: "This new year looks gloomy when I hear the chairmen of both parties speak too pessimistically" (Chung laughs). "There may be trial and error, but I will do my best on the basis of what both of you said. It looks as if we can have harmony, but we really believe in our own methods and will ceaselessly try to solve problems through dialogue in the National Assembly."

Yu: "Regarding the lifting of the political ban, there should be a total lifting of the ban for sure. Even though the party constitution was changed, there has been no change in the thought that, as much as we can, we should accept the people back who are no longer banned."

Chung: "On the issue of the lifting of the ban, I have nothing to add more than what the president said. As somebody in our party previously clarified, we will open the door, but not search for them."

Kim: "Restrictions are irrational. But, an irrational occurrence will naturally become rationalized. Also, 3 years have passed, so it is natural that the ban be entirely lifted. Our party is thinking of both the person who has had restrictions placed against him and new people."

Chung: "The Constitution guarantees a plural political party system. But it is harmful when temporary parties appear."

Yu: "I did not hear details about third parties, but they will act the way they want. But our politics are basically in confrontation with the conservative party, so people only think about the administration party and the opposition parties. In times of difficulty, such as during elections in the past, the opposition parties united their strength. I believe new parties are not desirable in that aspect."

Chung: "I believe it is desirable for the DJP to accomplish its work in accord with actual circumstances and the propriety of the various political bills because there are many types of small committees in the National Assembly. A collective negotiation is not desirable. We should find the common denominator when carefully considering all issues, such as when dealing with the bill to revise the National Assembly law."

Yu: "The National Assembly law has been revised, but procedures allowing more autonomy and initiative for the National Assembly should be sought. A local self-government system should be enacted because it is guaranteed in the Constitution. It should be allowed because of the level of our people's conscience. It is the same with the basic law on speech. We have to be sincere."

Kim: "I repeat again, we should not believe that all the newspapers are the same. If it is decided that local self-government should take place, the starting date should at least be mentioned. A new bold policy is needed, and for this I want Chairman Chung to play a mediating role."

Chung: "I believe that many people are guessing about an early general election, but I tell you clearly that the next general election will be held in accord with the conditions at that time within the limits of the law. Also, some people make the issue of revising the presidential election law a subject of discussion, but the issue of revising the Constitution is not included in the revision of the election law to be discussed by the administration and opposition parties. We would like the National Assembly member election law revision to set limits on administrative issues in accordance with population and the reorganization of the administrative districts. I believe a rapid revision of the election law will be difficult and there are differences in each

party's position. When one asks what system fits our actual circumstances and can be used to the maximum in choosing representatives by people's votes, wouldn't it be difficult to find a system like the present one? The method of discussion should be inductive rather than deductive and after the administration and opposition parties discuss and negotiate, they should arrange a revised bill. I believe that is a harmless method."

Yu: "An early general election means, after all, the dissolution of the National Assembly by the president. I believe there is no reason to dissolve the National Assembly after finishing the regular National Assembly session. Moreover, I believe it would be very dangerous to hold an early general election. Therefore, I don't believe in the early general election theory and I don't think it exists. The present election law was made by a legislative council, but I cannot help but point out that there are a lot of irrational facts in it when one considers the people's consciousness and participation. First of all, we should correct the constituency representation method. The administration party side ignores the "proportion" principle and distributes two-thirds of the seats to the first party, justifying that by saying it builds stability; but I doubt that opinion is logical considering the fact that the president is responsible for everything anyway. Next, the election campaign freedom should be guaranteed. The arresting gear for elements that might hurt clean elections, such as administrative power and financial influence, should be provided. I believe it is troublesome to have a lot of provisions that prevent a free election campaign. Also, I believe that the systematic provision for the fairness of election management should be improved by the opposition side committee's participating in the election management committee and by increasing the number of the official ballot counting watchers. Our party is preparing the revised bill, but I hope that these issues will be dealt with at the negotiating table."

Kim: "It is common sense that the election of a member of the National Assembly should be held according to the population principle. Don't you think that a system should not exist in which Dong Dae Mun with 900,000 people and Sok Cho, Yang Gu, Yin Je, and Go Sung with 150,000 people should each have 2 representatives? Even though it cannot be evenly divided, we should keep the principle of representation according to population. There are various methods for dividing districts, but I think that it would be good to choose three or four people per district when there is an extremely large district because there is preparation followed by election management. I respect the present system and I believe that it would be all right to correct only this special area. Besides this, I agree with Chairman Yu, who raised the issue of ensuring election management fairness and election campaign freedom. When election justice is neglected, not only the government administration party but also politics in general is distrusted. If a fair election management system is not provided, it is distrusted even if there is nothing unsavory. If free choice of the people is hampered by administrative organization, isn't it the same as having a hard outside and a hollow inside? Doesn't '3-15' give us a historical lesson that we should not hold a dishonest election? Of course, there is the problem of someone using the system as he wishes.... The election law should be corrected in accord with the people's opinion and not by considering the political party dimension. I don't understand how the present ratio for distributing representatives came into being."

Yu: "The ratio should, naturally, be in proportion to the political party vote.

Kim: "People should not be told to act in harmony when they do not have control over their rights. The election should be held in a kind of supra-partisan manner.... I cannot do what I want regardless of whether we are having early or late elections, but I can't help but have interest in the early election theory that I hear with my ears. Thus, I will keep on waiting for it."

Chung: "We are not in the phase of thinking about public nominations because the election is still 1 year away, but the public nomination should be given to a person who can win. There was a case when irresponsible and slanderous writing caused trouble, but what kind of a fool can do such a thing 1 year before an election? Irresponsible and slanderous writing has no reason to be considered; indeed, it is merely irresponsible and slanderous writing."

Yu: "The standards for public nomination have not been made, but shouldn't persons currently active in the party be given preference? There are about 10 district party organizations and don't you think that the opportunity should be given to people who were in the opposition party in the past, to people who contributed to the party for a short while, and to people who are in business?"

Kim: "Because the PP has no parliamentary-district organizations, except in 18 areas, we are in a hurry to have organizational consolidation. The public nomination should be given to a person who can be elected. There should not be the case, as in the last election, when even the organizations were not allowed to make public nominations. Instead, we intend to have the policy of 100 percent public nomination for the 12th general election."

Yu: "It might bring a slight change to the present political situation depending on the timing and object of the lifting of the ban, but there will be no major problem for the existing parties. Some people guess about the change in the political situation and some others are concerned about it, but there is nothing to worry about.

Chung: "Not changing the political situation is desirable for the stabilization of the political situation."

Kim: "Doesn't the DJP, the DKP, and the PP each have its own way?"

Chung: "The 11th National Assembly has had enough dialogue for the various goals of a productive National Assembly and politics. I believe that the people who are in the DKP and the PP will cooperate well for the stabilization of the political situation beyond party interests. I hope that an atmosphere such as this will continue in the new year."

Yu: "As a person who has experienced political catastrophe many times, I believe that there should be no more political catastrophes in the future. Therefore, we have been doing our best, within the capabilities of an opposition party, to prevent a political catastrophe despite receiving various kinds of criticism. But when you consider the attitude of an opposition party such as this, the opposition party's opinion has not been accepted too much so far in the handling of bills. The lifting of the ban is only partial and in revising

the National Assembly law only the right of a standing committee to discuss the budget was restored. I wish to make a move toward unity by handling the political bill boldly. The opposition party believes the enforcement of a local self-government system and the guarantee of freedom of speech based on democratic principles are ways to stabilize the political situation."

Kim: "We have been getting along without making big trouble because we are conscientious about the stabilization of the political situation. We blame ourselves because the National Assembly did not carry out its duty as a democratic National Assembly. We should not be actors on the stage who follow a script. We have endured the difficult situation in order to maintain stabilization. But, don't you think that freedom to express one's views and criticisms is desirable and should be fully guaranteed? We should know how to pay attention to reasonable views of the opposition party. Instead, unanimity is preferred. Thus, why do we need third parties?"

Chung: "I believe harmony can mean that we must have harmony because we have not had it so far. Also, the meaning of emphasizing harmony can be found in the broader content of strengthening national solidarity. There are still some places in which there is a jarring sound, but it is assessed that we have ensured considerable harmony so far and I believe there will be more harmonious politics and society in the new year."

Yu: "The unity that people expect is possible when the people have what they want. Thus, I am concerned about the government asking unilateral obedience. I have doubt that we can ask for unity out of patriotism while big financial incidents break out continuously. As for the school issue, it is fortunate that there was a release of students and their reinstatement in school. But isn't it true that a dialogue with religious believers has still not opened? The government should have the attitude of accepting frankly the requests and opinions of the various segments of society and to resolve their anxiety."

Kim: "Isn't it true that unity doesn't mean blind submission or obedience? If there is someone who feels frustration, don't you have to try to find out why? Many people have been victimized by past reforms and we should know that there are some people who have thought it would be better not to have reforms concerning some aspects. The extreme self-righteousness that there is no unity if it doesn't fit a unilateral standard should be eliminated."

Chung: "Isn't it evidence of harmony when the chairmen of the three parties gather together like this before New Year's Day? I will modestly and diligently serve the people in line with the good words from both of you chairmen."

12486
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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION LEADER TO RETURN HOME EARLY

SK181227 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Feb 84 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] On the night of 17 February, DKP President Yu Chi-song, now on a tour of Europe and America, said to the party headquarters through party Secretary General Yu Han-yol: "I will return home in the early morning of 21 February by canceling the rest of the schedule in the United States."

On the morning of 18 February, in connection with the hurried return of President Yu, acting party President Yi Tae-ku explained by saying: "This is not irrelevant to the rumor about an imminent second lifting of the political ban."

Saying that he was of the same opinion, Floor Leader Yim Chong-ki disclosed, saying: Because the DJP side has said that "it is not decorous in terms of political morality to lift the political ban when an opposition party president is not in the country," I talked with President Yu, who was in the United States on the afternoon of 17 February, and proposed that he return home before National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik returns on 23 February.

Originally, President Yu was expected to return home on 23 February, but he has decided to return on 21 February ahead of schedule. Therefore, his important schedule in the United States, including his meeting with U.S. Vice President Bush, automatically fell through.

CSO: 4107/092

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP ARGUES ON RECEIVING REINSTATED POLITICIANS

SK231205 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 23 Feb 84 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] At a meeting of the DKP executive officials on 23 February discussing the lifting of the political ban and measures for the extraordinary Assembly session, some key-post holders held that "the concrete measures for receiving the politicians who will be reinstated should be worked out." However, the party leadership showed a somewhat cold reaction, saying "this is something that should be handled after the lift is announced."

Floor leader Yim Chong-ki presented his opinion noting "we should either call for the overall lifting of the political ban or put forth a bill on abolition of the law for renovation of political climate through the address by our party representative at the extraordinary Assembly session." However, the majority of opinion held that the measures should be worked out after the scope of the lifting of the political ban is revealed. Thus, no conclusion was made.

As most of the key-post holders who used to take the floor frequently in ordinary days remained silent, the attendants decided to discuss the issue in detail at the meeting of the executive officials next week.

In the meantime, Secretary General Yu Han-yol said that "in case old comrades who will be reinstated enter our party en masse, we will hold a welcoming rally for them."

CSO: 4107/092

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND PROJECTIONS OUTLINED

Small and Medium Industries

Seoul HANGUK HYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 25 Dec 83 p 1

[Article: "Special Funds for Small and Medium Size Local Industries and Their Long and Short-range Planning"]

[Text] In an attempt to prevent the atrophy of the local economy due to the concentration of the economic potential in Seoul, the government has decided to deploy new industrial complexes to be built beginning in 1984 in the environs of small and medium local cities, and to include special local products and special local product manufacturing industries in the objects of special support in aid for small and medium size industries. The government has also decided to offer priority support to distribution structures, including department stores and shopping centers to be built in local areas with financial funds for the modernization of distribution.

The government has also adopted a policy to allow local short-term finance companies, too, to handle the mediation of commercial papers (a new type of enterprise fund) in order to prevent the concentration of local funds in Seoul, to broaden the business areas of local banks by shifting their administrative area-centeredness to economic region-centeredness, and to transfer credit cooperatives that local autonomous organizations handled to local banks.

According to the authorities concerned, the government formulated on 24 December long and short-range plans to promote local industries under the auspices of the Office of the Prime Minister in cooperation with the ministries concerned, and decided to strongly promote the measures.

According to the plans, new industrial complexes to be built beginning next year will be deployed in the environs of local small and medium cities in order to develop local cities. By the end of 1984 plans to develop such growth bases as Taegu, Taejon, and Kwangju, and local small and medium cities will be formulated.

The government has decided that national economic ministries and offices will hold regular quarterly council meetings with local autonomous organizations

in order to understand the trends of the local economy. It has also decided to establish and manage city and provincial branches of the Small and Medium Industry Development Corporation in order to reinforce support, arrangement, and technical guidance for local industries, and to allocate with priority special funds for small and medium industries to local small and medium industries beginning next year.

Also as measures for activating local finance, restrictions on the business of local short-term finance companies will be allowed to handle the mediation of commercial papers. Regulations on the transactions of call loans (short-term fund transactions between banks) will be revised so as to prohibit the use of the surplus funds of local banks as call loans for other areas.

At the same time, it has been decided that the Credit Guarantee Fund will establish local headquarters in all local areas so as to expand credit guarantees for local small and medium size industries under the responsibility of local headquarters, and that the diversification of the business of local banks will be continued.

Exports To Increase

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 25 Dec 83 p 1

[Article: "Gradual Export Increase Anticipated From the Current 64 Percent to 72 percent by 1986"]

[Text] Our country's dependency on foreign trade has been increasing year after year. It is anticipated that the dependence will be increased from the current 64.4 percent to 73.2 percent by 1986, and to 73.2 percent by 1982 [as published].

According to the outlay of national income forecast announced by the Economic Planning Board on 24 December as a part of the revision of the fifth plan, the merchandise export in 1986 in ordinary prices will be 27 trillion 846 billion won (35.7 billion dollars), or equivalent to 36.7 percent of the gross national product, 75 trillion 889.3 billion won. Imports in that year will be 27 trillion 378 billion won (35.1 billion dollars), or equivalent to 36.1 percent of the gross national product. Thus the total dependency on foreign trade is estimated to be as high as 72.8 percent.

Such a rise in the dependency on foreign trade is caused by the fact that measures to increase exports to attain in advance a balance of international payments by 1986 are inevitable.

The average ordinary growth rate per year until 1984-1988 will remain at 10.2 percent (real growth rate: 7.5 percent). On the other hand, the increase in exports is estimated to be 14.3 percent, and the increase in imports to be 11.0 percent, both far surpassing the ordinary growth rate.

In order to achieve an earlier balance in international payments by 1986, the government has decided to increase the current 1.1 percent share in the world

export market to 1.5 percent by 1986. The government has decided to step up efforts to develop export markets, and also to strengthen efforts to relax export barriers through economic diplomacy and to improve our international position.

Foreign Capital Helped Growth

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 25 Dec 83 p 2

[Article: "Foreign Capital Contributions in 1971-80 Amounted to 15 Percent of GNP Growth"]

[Text] The Korean Institute of Economy and Technology (KIET) announced that foreign loans and foreign capital induced in the form of direct investment during the past 20-year high growth period have had negative effects by increasing the dependency on outside, but also performed a central role in the high growth by covering about 15 percent in the contributions to the gross national product (GNP). The Institute contended that the future policy for foreign capital inducement should emphasize rather the inducement of direct foreign investment than foreign loans.

According to the report on the study and analysis (conducted by Dr Ch'a Tong-se) entitled, "An Analysis of the Effects of Foreign Capital Inducement," published on 24 December by KIET, the contributions of induced foreign capital to the GNP growth during the 1971-1980 period was as much as 15 percent. Thus, of the annual 8.2 percent GNP growth rate during this period, 1.2 percent was contributed by foreign capital inducement.

It was also revealed that during this period 8 percent of the total increase in employment was created by foreign capital inducement.

This report pointed out that over 40 percent of induced foreign capital was invested in mining and industries and this greatly contributed to the upgrading of the industrial structure. The report disclosed that in terms of research and development spending, enterprises with foreign loans spent 0.6 percent, and enterprises with foreign capital spent 1.8 percent, both surpassing the rate of 0.47 percent for all of our enterprises. Induced foreign capital also had great effects in the transfer of advanced technologies.

10372
CSO: 4107/064

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENTS IN KOREA OUTLINED

Technology Assessment Introduced

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Dec 83 pp 2, 3

/Article: "Industrial Technology Assessment Measures Introduced, First Assessment Expected in 1985 and Once Every 3 Years Thereafter"/

/Text/ The government plans to adopt new industrial technology assessment measures and implement them first in 1985 and then once every 3 years in order to accurately assess the level of industrial technology and, based on /the assessments/, to establish and push ahead a technology development strategy suitable for the actual conditions in our country.

According to the related authorities on 26 December, the adoption of such industrial technology assessment measures was prompted by the judgment that imported technology had not been adequately utilized and its actual application had been considerably difficult because of the inconsistency between the industries' technological needs and the government's policy on science and technology. Especially because the various technology development programs have been pushed ahead at the individual company level, research tasks have been duplicated with little exchange of technological information leading to a waste of resources at the national level.

Therefore, the government plans to adopt and implement new industrial technology assessment measures to resolve these problems during the 5-year plan period. First, /the government plans/ to develop the measurement standards and assessment methods for industrial technology in 1984, conduct the first assessment in 1985, and then conduct it once every 3 years thereafter.

The assessment is planned to eventually be conducted by the private sector, but the first one will be primarily led by the government with the Ministry of Science and Technology at the center, and by government-participating research institutions: the Korean Institute of Economics and Technology /KIET/ and the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology /KAIST/. Various industry associations and guilds will also participate /in the assessments/.

Furthermore, the government plans to select as the national policy-based R & D tasks the bottleneck technologies common in industry and the technologies needed by the medium and small-sized companies which are identified as a result of the assessment.

Along with the implementation of the assessment measures, the government also plans to draw up plans to promote the formation of research associations by industry and to stimulate information exchanges and establish joint technology development systems among companies.

1983 Business Highlights

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Dec 83 p 3

/Text/ For the electronics industry, 1983 can be recorded as a meaningful year in both quantitative growth and qualitative improvement. Until as recently as early this year, the industry was struggling to increase its ability to sustain life in the midst of many difficulties due to the deep wounds caused by the second oil shock.

As domestic and foreign demand has been picking up, however, the industry has been fostering the surplus energy for technological accumulation and new-product development in addition to solidifying internal finances and, thereby, has been laying a firm foundation for the upcoming age of electronic revolution.

In short, the quantitative growth in the electronics industry is well proven by the rapid numerical increases in domestic demand and exports.

This year's output of electronic products initially estimated by the Korea Electronics Industry Promotion Association among 691 member companies was \$5.2 billion (=4,160 billion won) comprised of domestic sales of \$2.3 billion and exports of \$2.9 billion. This amount alone represents a 30 percent increase over last year's \$4 billion.

However, as the end of the year draws near, the volume of domestic demand has already exceeded initial estimates and exports also are expected to be more than \$3.1 billion, making all the indexes rise rapidly far outpacing the estimates of 3 to 4 months ago.

In the case of the three major home electronics companies: the Gold Star Co, Samsung Electronics, and Daewoo Electronics, this year's sales are expected to be 1,500 billion won--far more than last year's.

The qualitative improvement reaped in the midst of such a rapid growth remains as the most precious achievement of the year for the electronics industry.

In this respect, the /microprocessor/ stands out most as Samsung Semiconductor Communications succeeded in developing, on its own, the 64K DRAM /microprocessor/ through 309 complicated processes making Korea the third developer of the product in the world.

Even though it was through assembling only, Kia Industry also exported 56,231,000 units of LSI's /large-scale integrated circuit/ including 837,900 64K DRAM /microprocessors/ as of last November since the beginning of the year reaffirming Korea as a leading exporter of assembled /electronic products/ in the world.

There has also been one good news after another in the area of the VTR /Videotape Recorder/, which is called the flower of the electronics industry. The Gold Star Co obtained the UL /Underwriter's Laboratories/ mark, which is well-known for its strictness, displaying a technological accumulation comparable to missile production.

In addition, the computer, which used to be the object of admiration as the mystery machine, has been reduced in size and has been pouring in on us at a price level of about 100,000 won; the compact disk player, called the audio dream because it can reproduce sound with laser beams, is about to be introduced to the market; the DBS /Direct Broadcast Satellite/ which connects the TV in the living room to the satellite; the electronic memory typewriter and so on--these numerous new products, even the names of which are unfamiliar to us, are the cases where the efforts to develop technology have born fruits this year.

The major events of the "Electronics '83" certainly include the gradual establishment of the four-company system in the electronics industry, which will open the age of advanced technology in the 1980's, and the competitive and noisy construction and expansion of factories all over the country.

It is strongly felt that the electronics industry is entering the multipolar age after all. It is expected that the home electronics market will rush into a fierce battlefield more filled with the dust of combat than ever as Hyundai Electronics, which is applying for approval of a technical linkup with the Sony Corporation of Japan, soon joins the 25-year old Gold Star Co, the 14-year old Samsung Electronics, and the 1-year old Daewoo Electronics.

The three home electronics companies have already launched various sales promotion programs like 1 year anniversary sales, love-love sales, long-term installment sales, factory financing, and so on.

Even in this winter season, the sales promotion war is intensifying with loud advertisements as well as employment of 2,000 female college students by the Gold Star Co, 5,000 female college students by Daewoo Electronics, and housewives by Samsung Electronics as special sales promotion personnel. Also, the /sales war/ is expected to become more heated and even result in a change in the market structure next year when Hyundai Electronics joins in.

With such a management strategy aimed at taking the domestic demand before others and expanding exports, each company is hurriedly expanding their facilities.

The plans to expand facilities by investing billions to trillions of won into consideration of new factories or expansion of existing factories--the Gold Star Co and Gold Star Semiconductors in Pyongtaek and Kumi, Samsung Electronics and Samsung Semiconductor Communications in Suwon and Kihung, Daewoo Electronics in Kumi and Chuan, Hyundai Electronics in Ichon, and Tongyang Precision in Songnam--have either been completed or are being pushed as a continued program.

Among these, the amount already invested or being invested in the semiconductor, color television, VTR, audio, computer, and telephone fields by the eight companies

--the Gold Star Co, Samsung Semiconductor Communications, Daewoo Electronics, Hyundai Electronics, the Anam Industry, Hankuk /unintelligible/ Sambo Computer, and Taekwang Electronics--is approximately 730 billion won as a modest estimate.

It is obvious from all the indexes that the electronics industry is enjoying a boom.

However, there also are many factors waiting in ambush along the upswing road.

The most serious problem is that the shortage of core parts such as semiconductors is getting worse and shows signs of getting worse in the new year.

In the midst of a shortage of the absolute quantity of semiconductors, which are called the rice of the electronics industry, and a worldwide scarcity, the related domestic industries, for which the primary supply source is Japan, is experiencing the hardship of reducing the utilization rate while facing the high-handed attitude of the suppliers.

The pathetic scene of smuggling essential semiconductors in wrapping cloth by some industries is not to be blamed on them only after all.

To make things worse, some of the parts domestically producible such as magnets and ceramic filters are also in severe short supply.

What is even more worrisome is that the shortage of these parts is expected to get worse in the new year and, therefore, most of the companies will find it difficult to promptly grab export orders rushing in from abroad.

Since production is directly related to the acquirement of semiconductors, the appeal by the industries that exports in the new year can increase or decrease depending on the acauirement of semiconductors sounds more convincing.

That the government and the industry devise and implement medium and long-term plans to establish a self-sufficient production system for important parts such as semiconductors in the near future is now emerging as the largest task for the electronics industry in the Year of Rat.

12518
CSO: 4107/063

ROK REVISES ITS FIFTH 5-YEAR PLAN

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Dec 83 p 5

[Article: "Across-the-Board Revision of Fifth 5-Year Plan--What Are the Changes? Focused on 'the Quality of Life,' Rather Than Vague Objectives. Mass Construction of Small-Model Community Housing; Local Administrative System Will Be of Three Levels. Medical Specialists' Starting Practice Will Be Suppressed; Compulsory Posting in Local Districts. Bus Routes Passing Through Midtown Area Will Be Decreased; Joint Allocation in Each Zone of Life"]

[Text] The finishing touches are now over in the across-the-board revision of the Fifth 5-Year Plan. The government, not like in its olden days, strained its every nerve in the efforts to find concrete means of substantially improving the nation's livelihood rather than to set forth vague objectives. The following is a review of major items of the revised plan cited with emphasis on the matters directly and deeply linked with our livelihood.

Highway Construction

Some 320 billion won will be spent for the construction of an additional 4-lane road along the Seoul-Taejon rapid transit highway. Two alternatives are under review; one is to expand the existing rapid transit highway into an 8-lane road; and the other to construct a separate 4-lane road. But it is most likely that the latter will be chosen. Originally the Seoul-Suwon rapid transit highway was to be expanded into a 6-lane road by 1986. But the period of the plan has been extended till 1988 and, accordingly, the Seoul-Taejon highway is now going to be expanded doubly.

The construction of a 2-lane road along the Taegu-Ch'unch'on central rapid transit highway (tentative name), too, was not included in the fifth plan. Its design work will be completed in the period from 1985 to 1986; and the actual construction will begin in the sixth plan period.

The Seoul-Pusan rapid transit electric railway was originally planned to begin its construction in 1986. But this plan has now been left open till the time when the result of the adequacy survey comes out. Thus it is most likely that this plan will be replaced by the rapid transit highway project.

Traffic Improvement in Big Cities

With the construction of subways in the Seoul and Pusan areas as a turning-point, it has been planned that the big city transport system, including taxis and buses, be changed to a great extent.

Firstly, in the case of buses, in line with the opening of subways, the present operation lines will be rerouted across-the-board and the passing of the midtown area will be suppressed. And "the midtown circle buses" designed to connect subway stations will be in operation.

Furthermore, in order to effect an efficient allocation of buses, the joint allocation system will go into effect in each zone of life. And the excessive competition for "the golden route" among the bus companies will be suppressed.

As for taxis, in conformity with the subway construction, the time-distance combined fare system will go into effect from the middle part of 1985; and the taxi will be basically enhanced as a high class transport. In order to prevent the unruly driving of the business purpose taxis, the present rating system of car insurance premium, which is based on the type of car, will be changed into a system that is based on the kind of driver, so that those drivers who get into more accidents will have to pay higher premiums.

As for private cars, revision will urge their use not as commuting cars but as business cars or high class vacation use cars. In order to do so, some measures will be designed to suppress the private cars' driving into the midtown area.

Capital City Decentralization

This portion of the revision, the nucleus of which is the problem of the Seoul City, has had the roughest going in the work of revising the fifth plan.

Various ways which might enable the central government to place in good order the 2 trillion won scale livelihood of the stupendous Seoul City have been sought. But there has been no traceable progress made.

Agreements have been reached on only those "problematical" issues. Even the proposed establishment of an organization which would be exclusively in charge of the stepping up of adjustment and control over the Seoul City.

In any way, as far as the Seoul City is concerned, the [revising] efforts will, as things stand now, continue even after the announcement of the recent revision of the plan. But, first of all, the focus is on the direction of strengthening the adjusting and controlling function of the office of the premier, the supervisory organization.

After all, among a number of plans, the following has been under review: that a Seoul Administrative Coordination Committee, chaired by the premier, will

be separately established; and that it will exercise control, stronger than before, over the budget approval, the statement of accounts, major policies, and priority projects of the Seoul City.

Government Functions and Organization

The present local administration system, which is formed at four levels--provinces, cities and counties, up towns and myon towns, ri villages and dong villages--, will be changed into a three-level system according to the plan. No details have been set forth but it is most likely that the levels of cities and counties and up towns and myon towns will be reorganized and made into one level. The analysis this plan is based on is that in the light of the present development of communication facilities and the trend of integrating administration into a large region, the present four-level local administration system is unrealistic.

The control over the execution type administrative work, other than the planning type one, will be transferred to the local self-government organizations by a large margin.

The scope of the businesses of government enterprises, including the office of procurement and the office of monopoly, will be reduced. The private enterprises will be increasingly given charge of some businesses of the government enterprises. And, within the government, the supplies needed will be autonomously procured at the level of local self-government organizations.

Housing

During the period of the revised plan (1984-1986), 1 million houses will be newly built and the rate of extension of houses will be increased by 1 percent: the 67.6 percent of 1983 will be increased to 68.6 percent.

The characteristics of the plan is that departing from the existing pattern of extension of housing, the trend of relying on private enterprises will be discarded and the number of houses built by the government--mainly small model houses--will be increased by a large margin.

Among the aimed-at 1 million houses, 540,000 houses are planned to be built by private enterprises and 460,000 houses by public enterprises. The planned figure for the public enterprise field, 460,000 is double the 230,000 houses built in that field during the 1981-1983 period.

Regarding the scale of a house of the kungmin chut'aek housing, the Ministry of Construction and the Economic Planning Board held opposing views: the former asserted that the present 25.7 p'yong should be left as it is, whereas the latter contended that it should be reduced to 13 p'yong. While no conclusion has been drawn from this argument, it has been decided that the construction of public housing will be carried out with emphasis on small model houses.

In line with this, the advancement of the kungmin chut'aek housing loans will be made with differentiation designed to grant priority and advantagious terms to local housing and small model housing projects.

In order to popularize and expand the rental housing, the government will take it under its charge and is now mapping plans to reduce the loan interest rate and tax burdens.

On the other hand, the measures against the real property speculation are being mapped. They are scheduled to be announced early next year. As a measure related to the land administration, a realtor license system or realtor qualification system will go into effect. As for land transactions, a system requiring government approval and report-to-the-government will be enforced with some flexibility.

The transfer income tax, too, will be shored up and the exception regulations will be reduced. The progressive rates will be increased heavily for transfer differences and the period of retention of real estates.

Population

From 1985 on, for "the 2-children-and-no-more sterilization homes," the government will pay 50 percent of the medical expenses of pre-school age children (under 6 years of age). In that case, those who take out medical expense insurance will not get any benefit out of this plan. However, those people in the rural areas and the poor people in the urban areas will get considerable benefits.

On the other hand, for those families with three or more children, a higher rate of the medical expense insurance premium will be applied, or a system in which those families will be subject to certain restrictions when they apply for purchase of public housing residences will go into effect.

In order to liquidate the male preference tradition, those family law provisions which differentiate males and females will be revised. For the medical expense insurance, too, the scope of dependents will be applied equally to females.

Civilian Council for Industrial Development

In the light of the fact that the industrial policies have been so far set forth excessively under the leadership of the government, the revised plan is designed to see to it that from now on civilian views will be sufficiently converged in industrial policies and will actively take part in the process of decision making, too. Thus it has been planned to establish a pure civilian organization.

The secretariat of the council will be located at the Economic Planning Board. The council will be constituted of 20 to 30 members who are representing the industrial circles, consumers organizations, academic circles, research

organizations, press and mass media circles, and monetary circles. And a number of subcommittees classified by industries and functions will also be organized under it. The idea of the plan is that when instituting the policy of liberalizing importation, which was once a controversial issue, when selecting promising businesses, or when revising major taxation laws, decisions should not be made unilaterally by government officials but should be made in such a way that views of civilian circles are reflected in them.

Protection of Environment

In order to prevent the pollution of the reservoir, 100 business plants which are draining polluting waste water in the upper stream area will be chosen and will be moved to other places. Some districts will be designated as clean areas and the standard of the water quality in the upper stream area will be highly enhanced.

In order to expand the sewerage and night-soil disposal facilities, the industrial waste water disposal plants will be built in the 10 public corporations in those areas which suffer from heavy environmental pollutions, including Taegu, Taejon, and Kwangju.

As to the disposal rate of night-soil, too, in the case of city-level urban areas, the 70 percent of 1982 will be raised to 97 percent by 1986.

As a measure against air pollution, the supply of lower sulfur will be increased by a large margin from 33.5 percent (1983) to 85.5 percent.

In particular, the maximum permissible limit of the car exhaustion gas will be greatly tightened; and from 1 July 1984 on, only those cars whose exhaust gas is within the tightened limit will be released from the warehouse.

Assistance to Small and Medium Business Enterprises

The first priority task is to liquidate the big business enterprises' tyranny over the small and medium business enterprises which is exercised in connection with subcontracted works--a task assigned on the fair trade dimension. Although the direct assistance to the small and medium business enterprises is of importance, what is intended by the task is to prevent first of all the harm that might be done by the big business enterprises.

On the other hand, as the Bank of Korea is rediscounting bills for the export financing, the Bank of Korea, from now on, will render sufficient loan assistance to the small and medium business enterprises through rediscounting bills for credit loans, according to the plan.

Furthermore, the diversified supporting organizations of various kinds will be reorganized into an organic system of cooperation with the Public Corporation for the Promotion of Small and Medium Business Enterprises as a center.

The existing short-term loan companies will be amalgamated and a bank which takes charge of advancing loans to small and medium business enterprises on the civilian dimension will be newly established.

Medical Service System

In view of the fact that medical specialists are flocking to big cities, the focus is on how to distribute them evenly to various districts throughout the country.

In order to do so, it is planned to devise ways to reorganize the present medical service system. First of all, a "public health medical specialist" system will be newly introduced. Under the system, the graduates of the schools of medicine, except for military medical officers personnel, will be exempted from military services; but, instead of military services, some of them have to work at public health centers throughout the country for 3 years after finishing the 1-year intern course; and most of the others will have to take 4 to 5-year medical specialist courses and thereafter will be on compulsory 3-year medical specialist service at municipal or provincial hospitals or health centers.

At present over 60 percent of medical specialists are concentrated in the Seoul and Pusan areas; and areas other than these are suffering from a shortage of medical specialists. It is expected that such a shortage will be eliminated when the above-cited plans are implemented. Furthermore, in order to alleviate the trend that the graduates of medical schools are excessively seeking medical specialist careers while giving the cold shoulder to the "general practitioner" career, it is planned to provide some ways to suppress the commencement of medical specialists practices.

In order to do so, those who obtain a qualification for medical specialist for the first time will have to be on compulsory medical services at general hospitals, for a certain period of time before they start practicing as medical specialists. A great amount of time and money is required to become a medical specialist, and many more people are becoming medical specialists than are needed. And, therefore, when they start practicing, medical expenses become more expensive and medical resources, too, are apt to be wasted.

Japan and our country are the only countries where medical specialists' individual practicing is allowed.

Meanwhile, in order to enhance the standard of medical services in local districts, the fixed number of students of the school of medicine will be increased by 100 exclusively for local universities.

Medical Insurance

The expansion of the medical insurance system was originally put off from the 5-year plan by a large margin. The original plan was that the number of

medical insurance policy holders would be increased up to 30 percent of the area residents by 1986. However, this plan will invariably run up a tremendous deficit and therefore will be remapped all over.

The medical insurance system is, as an initial case, in effect in six regions, including Kanghwa-do, on a trial basis. But it is running up a considerable deficit. Therefore, concrete plans will be mapped on the basis of the results of the trial case implemented till 1984.

Consequently, the controversial issue of combining the no. 1 type insurance and no. 2 type insurance has ended up, in effect, in such a way that they will not be combined.

Deficits in Special Account for Grain Control Will Be Liquidated

After seeking a number of bright ideas, [the government] has, after all, chosen a plan of continuously raising the release price of the government rice after pegging the purchase price.

During the 4-year period starting in 1984, the release price of the government rice will be increased by 8 percent annually, and the purchase price of the rice the government is purchasing from farmers will be increased only by 3 percent annually on an average.

The main cause of the cumulative increase in the deficits in the special account for grain control so far has been the double standard grain price system. This system will be gradually abolished year after year.

On the other hand, the storage expense of the government grains has been another cause of the deficits; so the amount of purchase will gradually be decreased year after year, too. Thus the present 15 million som level government grains storage will be decreased down to the level of 12 million som by 1987.

It is being planned that in order to make up the 3 million som decrease, the agricultural cooperative association will purchase that much on behalf of [the government.] In the long run, the purchase role of the government will be reduced and the agricultural cooperative association's participation will be expanded.

And in order to do so, measures will be taken to equip each unit organization of the association with the function of rice wholesalers themselves.

If things go well as planned, from 1986 on--from the year in which the Fifth 5-Year Plan ends, the deficits in the special account for the grain control will be completely wiped out. No loans whatsoever will need to be advanced by the Bank of Korea, nor will grain bonds need to be issued.

However, it is doubtful that things will go well as planned indeed. First of all, the price adjustment and the storage level will be greatly affected

by rice and barley crops. Furthermore, considerable resistance will inevitably come up against the suppression of purchase prices and the increase in the release prices.

Compulsory Middle School Education

The Ministry of Education asserts that the compulsory middle school education should go into effect as originally planned, whereas the Economic Planning Board contends that revisions should be made in such a way that the investments in the projects designed to improve the educational environment should be made within the limit of limited financial resources in the light of realities. These two views were sharply opposed; and the decisions have been made in favor of the latter.

During the plan period, free education will be given in those middle schools in islands and frontier regions; and for the children of poor families, for whom the government has paid school tuitions so far, the government will pay the admission fees, too, from 1985 on.

Although it was announced that the full-fledged expansion of compulsory education will be carried out step by step according to the plan during the Sixth 6-Year Plan period (1987-1991), the compulsory education issue has in fact been squeezed out of shape. According to the present 5-Year Plan, the compulsory middle school education was scheduled to be carried out in full measure during the period ranging from 1985 to 1991.

As for the financial resources, according to the original plan, 92 billion won were to be spent from 1985 to 1986; but, according to the revised plan, they will be reduced to 45.2 billion won. The money saved will be spent for the expansion of science lab rooms and educational materials in elementary and middle schools.

According to the view of the Economic Planning Board, the compulsory education need not be implemented in view of the fact that the percentage of the students admitted to middle schools was 97 percent in 1983, and that it will reach 98.8 percent in 1986. And, to make the matter worse, the financial retrenchment will have to be pushed and 1,176,400,000,000 won will be needed during the period 1985-1991, if the present plan is carried out as planned originally.

National Welfare Pension

The plan does not mean that the national welfare pension system will be implemented immediately in the plan period.

A law designed to put the system into effect was enacted in 1972; but it has remained as a scrap of paper since then. What is intended by the plan is that some models that fit our actual circumstances will be devised so that the system may be implemented in the future.

The most important key is to be found in how the financial burdens can be reduced.

If the system is started in a hit-or-miss fashion, a tremendous amount of money will have to be poured into the system.

The reason the welfare pension system has come up as an active issue is that the "long view" phenomenon is expected to become reality in an immediate future. The population of those who are above the age of 65 was 1.58 million in 1983 and will in prospect be increased to 3 million in the year 2000.

First of all, the government is planning to establish "a planning group" early next year and to let it take charge of making preparations for the implementation of the national welfare pension system. Some major points to be studied are: how much should be deducted from the pay, on what standard the benefit rate should be set, and what should be the annuity amount.

The following is the result of a calculation based on a case of minimum financial burdens: deduction (amount deducted from the pay) 10 percent; monthly amount of the annuity (based on the salary) 50 percent; and the benefit rate 6 percent. But these figures are calculated without considering side effects of the setup.

Meanwhile, some measures designed to combine the pension system with the present retirement pay system and the industrial disaster insurance system are being mapped.

Agriculture and Fisheries

The major points of the new projects are the farmland issue and the introduction of the system of the levy on the agricultural produce imports.

In order to prevent further spreading of the real estate speculation over the farmland, it is planned that the possession of farmland by absentee landowners will be greatly restricted. First of all, a survey will be made on the absentee owners of farmland throughout the country during the period from 1984 to 1986; and, on the basis of the survey, the pertinent laws, including the land reform law, will be amended or new laws will be enacted. In principle, it is planned that the farmland owned by absentee landlords shall be forcibly confiscated.

During the recent 5 years, 8,400 hectares of farmland turned into non-farmland every year on an average. In view of this fact, the use of farmland for purposes other than farming will be greatly restricted. Ninety-two percent of the farmland diverted so far was based on the legal regulations governing exceptions; therefore, these regulations governing exceptions will be reduced by a large margin.

Furthermore, the present system of agricultural produce imports, under which only special organizations, including the livestock cooperative association,

are allowed to import, will be greatly revised to the effect that business enterprises in general will also be allowed to import, and that direct government restrictions will be replaced by the market control function.

However, the import levy system will be expanded across the board and the levy will be the difference between the domestic standard prices and the import prices. Thus a fund designed to be used for the supply and demand control and price stability of agricultural produce will be collectively raised.

The Content of the Revision of the Major Indexes of the 5-Year Plan (set on the basis of 1986)

OP [Original Plan]

RP [Revised Plan]

Gross National Product (1980 price): OP, 54 trillion won; RP, 57 trillion won.

Per capita GNP (1980 price): OP, 1.28 million won; RP, 1.35 million won.

Price increase (GNP deflator): OP, 9.5 percent; RP, 2.0 percent.

Exports: OP, \$53 billion; RP, \$35.7 billion.

Foreign loan balance: OP, \$64.5 billion; RP, \$47.4 billion.

Running expenses: OP, minus \$3.6 billion; RP, \$0.4 billion.

The rate of increase in the total amount of money in circulation: OP, 22 percent; RP, 12-13 percent.

5-Year Plan Major Indexes Related to Livelihood (Unit: Percent)

Extention rate of housing: 1983, 67.6; 1986, 68.6.

Highway pavement rate: 1983, 39.2; 1986, 48.6.

Sewage disposal rate: 1983, 8; 1986, 25.

Low Sulphur oil supply rate: 1983, 33.5; 1986, 85.5.

The rate of application of medical security: 1983, 47; 1986, 54.

The number of telephones installed (Unit: telephone set): 1983, 12.1; 1986, 19.3.

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CSO: 4107/062

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

TV RIGHTS NEGOTIATION--Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, 7 Feb (YONHAP)--The first round of negotiations over TV relay rights for the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be held in Seoul April 4-6 among the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), the International Olympic Committee and three U.S. TV companies--ABC, NBC, and CBS. Pak Se-yong, SLOOC official, said Tuesday he discussed the matter with IOC Director Monique Berlioux and agreed to have the first round of talks among SLOOC, IOC and the three U.S. broadcasting companies in Seoul in April. SLOOC hopes to settle the matter concerning TV relay rights before the Los Angeles Summer Olympics end in August. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 8 Feb 84 SK]

SIERRA LEONE ENVOY--Seoul, 19 Feb (YONHAP)--Sierra Leone has appointed its ambassador to the United Nations Abdul Koroma to concurrently serve as its first ambassador to South Korea, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. Koroma will reside in New York. [Text] [SK210631 Seoul YONHAP in English 0012 GMT 18 Feb 84]

SWISS OFFICIAL--Seoul, 18 Feb (YONHAP)--Dr Klaus Jacobi, assistant minister in the Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, will arrive in Seoul February 27 for a four-day visit, the Swiss Embassy said Friday. During his stay Jacobi is scheduled to meet Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, Finance Minister Kim Man-che and Korean business leaders. He will deliver a lecture on the theme of "Measures To Cope With Protectionism in International Trade" at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security on February 29. Jacobi was a member of the GATT secretariat in Geneva from 1958-61. [Text] [SK210631 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 18 Feb 84]

BEIRUT EMBASSY STAFF EVACUATION--The government pulled out all Korean diplomats from Beirut as Kim Won-chon, first secretary, and two other embassy staff members arrived in Cyprus aboard a merchant ship yesterday, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said. The three diplomats joined Ambassador to Lebanon Mun Chang-hwa and another embassy staff member, who are now in Cyprus waiting to return to their post if the situation improves, the ministry said. Earlier this month the government evacuated Korean technicians who had been sent to repair telephone lines in and around Beirut and the families of the embassy personnel. The only Koreans remaining in Lebanon are a four-member family who decided not to leave. [Text] [SK182343 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Feb 84 p 1]

ECUADORIAN ASSEMBLY SPEAKER ARRIVAL--Seoul, 21 Feb (YONHAP)--Manuel Valencia Vasquez, vice speaker of the Ecuadorian Chamber of Representatives, flew into Seoul Tuesday at the invitation of the South Korean National Assembly. During his five-day stay here, Valencia will meet with President Chon Tu-hwan and other high-ranking government and parliamentary leaders to exchange views on matters of mutual concern. [Text] [SK210058 Seoul YONHAP in English 0037 GMT 21 Feb 84]

CSO: 4100/073

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN OIL PROJECT--Seoul, 17 Feb (YONHAP)--A South Korean business group is negotiating to participate in an Indonesian oil development project on Kalimantan Island, industry sources here said Friday. Lucky-Gold Star International Corporation, the trading arm of the Lucky-Gold Star Group, is seeking a 25 percent equity share in the 72 million U.S. dollar oil prospecting project of Indonesia's Jackson Exploration Kutei Basin Ltd at Adang area. Officials of the Korean firm said Britain's Imperial Chemical Industry will share another 25 percent of equity in exploration of the highly prospective oil field. They said a formal contract will be signed late this month. Drilling is scheduled to begin in early May. Kalimantan Island accounts for 30 to 40 percent of Indonesia's total oil production. If successful, the Korean firm plans to set up a joint-venture company with Jackson, they added. The Lucky-Gold Star business group has an oil refinery under its umbrella.

[Text] [SK170152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 17 Feb 84]

IMPORT LIBERALIZATION RATE RAISE--Seoul, 16 Feb (YONYAP)--Commerce and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho said Wednesday the government will raise the nation's import liberalization rate to 85 percent this year. The rate is the percentage of goods imported out of all items that could possibly be imported. Last year it stood at 80.4 percent. During a luncheon with business leaders at the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), Kum said the ratio will be further hiked to 92 percent in 1987. He said, however, the government would take due steps to avoid hurting domestic industries by recklessly increasing imports. The steps could include a prior notice system and flexible custom duties. The market for some agricultural products and commodities produced by small industries will be the last to be opened to foreign companies, he said. The minister further said that the government will impose an anti-dumping clause in the customs law to prevent foreign makers from dumping their goods on the Korean market. Declaring that Korea is at a turning point toward a privately led economic system, Kum said the government will refrain from intervening in the private business activities as much as possible [Text]

[SK160442 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 16 Feb 84]

PRIVATE TRADE MISSIONS--Seoul, 20 Feb (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will dispatch 14 private trade missions to over 40 countries this year in an effort to diversify the nation's export markets and promote the export of goods produced by small- and medium-sized enterprises, the Commerce and

Industry Ministry said Monday. Each trade mission will be composed of at least nine representatives from small- and medium-sized machinery, electronic, electric, textiles, iron, metal, auto parts, general merchandise and industrial equipment industries, a ministry official said. The trade missions, scheduled to be sent from April through October, will cover Asia, Oceania, Europe, North and South America, Africa and the Middle East, the official said. Korea dispatched 15 private trade missions in 1983 and 20 in 1982.
[Text] [SK200220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 20 Feb 84]

CSO: 4100/073

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION EMPHASIZED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Yu Sun-ch'an: "Cultural Construction Is an Important Work To Make People Into Strong Social Beings"]

[Text] Culture is an important mark that characterizes a people, and cultural life is one of the basic areas of social life. Through cultural construction the prosperity of the country and the civilization of society are promoted, and the independent demand of the masses of people in the area of cultural life is realized. Therefore, it is presented as an extremely important task in the construction of a new society and the implementation of the socialist and communist cause to effectively carry out cultural construction.

In his historic work, "Nonaligned Nations and Developing Countries Are Urged To Build National Culture Under the Banner of Self-Reliance and Independence," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided scientific explication on various theoretical and practical problems posed in the construction of national culture in our era.

His work is based on the accomplishment and experience gained in the building of national culture in our country. And it enunciates the essence of a progressive and true national culture, the position of cultural construction in the building of a new society, and principles and tasks that we must adhere to in the building of national culture.

Because of this the work has immense significance in the development of the theory on the building of national culture and the building of a new society by the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted us as follows: "Cultural construction is an extremely important task designed to nurture people as powerful social beings and to civilize the people." ("For the Development of the National Culture of the Newly Emerging Nations," p 2)

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted, cultural construction is an extremely important task designed to make people into strong social beings.

People are strong beings that remold and reform the world. People are such social beings because they have independent ideological consciousness as well as creative capability.

Creative capability of people is not given when born. People come to acquire the capability to remold nature and society in social relations, and it is primarily formed and developed in the process of cultural life.

Education, culture and art are the powerful means of instilling in people the ideological consciousness to live independently, of imparting the knowledge to people to recognize and change the world, and of leading them to the creation of a new life.

The significance of cultural construction in making people into strong social beings lies above all in enabling them to enhance their independent ideological consciousness.

As Comrade Kim Chong-il, a Standing Committee member and a secretary of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, enunciated in his thesis, "On the Chuche Ideology," it is the ideological consciousness of the masses of people that plays the decisive role in the revolutionary movement. Only if people have independent ideological consciousness, can they free themselves from all restrictions and subserviences, and rise up for a struggle to lead an independent life, and fight on to the end for it with a tenacious will.

The role that the independent ideological consciousness of the masses of people plays will be enhanced further in the construction of a new society and the implementation of the socialist and communist cause.

The building of a new society is a gigantic task to defend national independence and sovereignty and to achieve the prosperity of the country. Especially, the socialist and communist cause is an extremely difficult and complicated struggle to realize the independence of the masses of people by liquidating the vestiges of the old society and by fundamentally remolding all areas of social life. Unawakened masses cannot join this struggle with purpose and consciousness, nor can they break through with force the difficulties that they encounter in the march forward.

Cultural construction just enhances the high self-consciousness and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the entire people for the revolutionary struggle, and nurtures their strong power for struggle. Through education and culture and art do people acquire a standpoint and attitude that the masters of their destiny are themselves and that they do have the power to pioneer it, and do acquire the confidence in the victory of revolution and the will for struggle.

In our country the entire people are strongly rising up today with intense self-consciousness and revolutionary enthusiasm for the fulfillment of the socialist and communist cause. This is importantly related to the fact

that our party is correctly and strongly leading cultural construction. Based on the strengthening of political ideological education, our party has firmly upheld the principle of combining scientific and technical education with physical education, and combining ideology and artistic quality in culture and art. Thus our culture is serving as a powerful weapon to enhance the self-consciousness and enthusiasm of people as the masters of the state and society and of revolution, and to vigorously encourage and stimulate them for struggle for socialist construction.

Cultural construction also imparts to people ample knowledge on nature and society. People think as much as they know, and embody it in practice. Only if they have rich scientific knowledge, can they correctly perceive the complicated phenomena of nature and society, and can they develop the revolutionary struggle with more purpose and consciousness. Through knowledge on nature can people free themselves from their blind obedience to nature, remodel and conquer nature, and subjugate it to them. Also with knowledge on society and its development can they develop the struggle to free themselves from social subservience, and realize social and political independence. Therefore, without raising the level of cultural knowledge and technical knowledge of the masses of people, we cannot enhance their creative capability, nor can we successfully press ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction.

Today in our country we have a large 1.2 million group of intellectuals who possess high knowledge on nature and society, and the general cultural and intellectual level of the people has reached an extremely high plateau. Thus, in our country both the state is managed and the socialist economic construction is pushed ahead by our own national cadres, and our national cadres are developing the education, culture and art of the country.

Because our party has provided correct leadership to endlessly enhance the level of cultural knowledge of the entire people, work in all areas of revolution and construction in our country is making endless progress.

The importance of cultural construction in enhancing the creative capability of people lies also in indoctrinating them with lofty morality and beautiful character. Sound morality and beautiful character are parts of the important features that independent and creative persons must acquire. No matter how rich a knowledge and healthy physical power a person may have, he is useless, spiritually deformed person if he has no morality and is degraded.

Culture that the party and state of the working class build lets people acquire lofty and beautiful morality and character. It is related to the class spirit and progressiveness of this culture.

The reactionary culture that has spread throughout the capitalist nations and South Korea today is a spiritual narcotic that erodes the wholesome ideological consciousness of people and paralyzes their will for struggle. This degrades people into extreme selfish egotism and a corrupt and depraved life, paralyzes the independence and creativity of people, and erases the beautiful and lofty spiritual and moral features of people.

Only a progressive national culture which reflects the aspiration and demand of the working class and the working people lets people free themselves from all obsolete and decadent life customs and mores and morality and aspire for the beautiful and love the future, and lets a lofty and civilized life style pervade the entire society. And it makes people serve society and collective with devotion, and makes them acquire spiritual and moral features to always lead a cheerful, optimistic and wholesome life.

In his work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented a proposition that cultural construction is an important work in nurturing people as strong social beings. This has immense significance in building and developing a true national culture of our era.

As this proposition was made, it has been clearly enunciated what kind of culture we should build to achieve the prosperity of the country and the people, in what direction and for what goal we should build a culture that reflects the aspiration and demand of the masses of working people. And it has opened up a broad avenue for rejecting restorationism and national nihilism in cultural construction and opposing imperialist cultural penetration, and for building a culture that meets the characteristics of the people and the interest of our revolution, and for creating a culture which lets the masses of people become its creators and owners. Thus it has become possible now for the people led by the working class to advance cultural construction for the building of an independent new society and the implementation of the socialist and communist cause straight on the path of victory.

Our Party Center has proposed an original policy for massively developing all areas of socialist national cultural construction to meet the new demand of the revolutionary development for fully realizing the conversion of the entire society with the chuche ideology. And the Party Center is correctly leading the struggle for its implementation.

Our party has strongly established Chuche in education, endlessly improved the contents and system of education to meet the demand of the revolutionary development, and closely combined education with the revolutionary development. Thus our party is nurturing all members of society as capable revolutionaries who can truly contribute to the Chuche revolutionary cause. And our party has strongly preserved and developed the revolutionary cultural tradition forged during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and upheld the principles of party spirit, working class spirit and popular spirit so as to make literature and art revolutionary to strongly summon people to revolution and construction.

Because under the correct guidance of our party the quality of education has been decisively improved, the intellectualization of the entire society has been strongly accelerated, the quality and cultural intellectual level of cadres and people have been raised to an extremely high level. And

a great blooming period for independent cultural and art development to meet the lief feeling of our people and the aesthetic feeling of the current era is now unfolding. In our long history there has been no time as now when all areas of cultural construction have bloomed and developed so brilliantly.

All party members and workers are urged to understand fully how the brilliant blooming period of socialist cultural construction has been brought about and how proud it is, and to achieve endless progress in the implementation of the conversion of the entire society with the Chuche ideology by brilliantly implementing the line of our party proposed for independent cultural construction.

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CSO: 4110/070

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DIFFERENCES IN DPRK ITEMS ON U.S.-ROK MILITARY ACTIONS NOTED

[Editorial Report] MINJU CHOSON of 11 January 1984 published an article by Pak In-ch'ol entitled "South Korea Which Has Become U.S. Forward Base for Nuclear War." A similar KCNA item on 13 January entitled "South Turning Into U.S. War Base, 'Arsenal'" (published in the FBIS "DAILY REPORT: ASIA & PACIFIC," Vol IV, No 009, 13 January 1984, pp D10, 11) which seems to have been an excerpt from the MINJU CHOSON article. There are no major differences between the two versions as far as their main theme is concerned, i.e., an attempt to "demonstrate" United States intentions and actions to convert South Korea into a nuclear war base by citing various "facts." However, there are some variances in the concluding remarks of the two articles.

The MINJU CHOSON article, after pointing out the ever-increasing danger of a nuclear war in Korea, concluded: "The United States, taking due note of the grave consequences that its reckless actions of provoking nuclear war will bring about, must immediately cease such actions and clear out all nuclear and other weapons of aggressive war from South Korea without delay." In contrast, the KCNA version concluded: "[U.S. imperialists] should lend an ear to the unanimous demand of the Korean people and world peace-loving people, give up reckless nuclear war provocation maneuvers and respond to our proposal for holding trilateral talks." MINJU CHOSON parenthetically added: "The Chon Tu-hwan gang, too, must clear itself out from the seat of power after giving up its war-criminal act of exposing its compatriots to a nuclear disaster at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists." KCNA made no such mention.

Two other variances were also noted. MINJU CHOSON, for example, listed Kimhae, Kuangju, Ch'ungh'on, Osan, Suwon, Tongduch'on, and Kangnung as the known sites of U.S. nuclear installations in South Korea, while KCNA listed Ulsan, Kunsan, Osan, Suwon, Tongduch'on, and Kangnung as the sites. Also, as "evidence" of a recent nuclear build-up in Korea by the United States, MINJU CHOSON mentioned "the deployment of the U.S. Seventh Fleet equipped with cruise missiles and 1,500 nuclear warheads off the eastern coast of Korea." There was no such mention in the KCNA version.

CSO: 4100/079

INCREASING WASTE NETS GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

Frugality Means Production

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] One of the important challenges in creating a new upsurge in the construction of a socialist economy and in highly upholding the decision reached at the Eighth Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee meeting, is to increasingly strengthen struggles for conservation in all sectors of the people's economy.

To vigorously develop struggles for conservation is our party's persistent policy in the construction of a socialist economy. In our nation, there has been uninterrupted progress in economic development by supporting the party policy at all sectors and at all levels of the people's economy, by conserving both materials and the labor force, by and vigorously waging struggles for taking good care of the nation's household.

Today efforts to construct socialism have stepped into a new high stage while struggles for economic construction are being waged. At this time, our party is calling for an increased struggle for conservation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows:

"At all sectors and at all levels of the people's economy, we must reject wasteful phenomenon while stepping up our struggle for conservation. We must manage our nation's household diligently with available materials, available facilities and available labor forces." (Selected Works of Kim Il-song, Vol 8 p 363)

Today we are confronted with a grave task to increasingly heighten the people's living by occupying the hill of the Second 7-Year Plan and by making drastic progress in the realization of the 10 Major Prospective Targets.

In order to carry out this unprecedented large-scale task successfully, amid high flames of the creation of the "Speed of the 80's," we must bring an upsurge into the construction of socialist economy. To do so, we must increasingly step up our struggle for conservation. Conservation means to consume less in obtaining the same economic result. To strengthen struggles for conservation is an important condition to achieve a rapid growth of production. It can be said that conservation means increased production. Production capacity depends

largely on how much of the labor force and other means of production are available for use. The consumption of the labor force and means of production are preconditions of production. Production is a process in which people produce new products by consuming the labor force, the target of labor and means of production [as published]. Therefore, as long as other conditions are identical, production will increase that much faster when we have more of the labor force and more means of production.

An increased struggle for conservation is an important condition for a rapid growth of production because a new reserve for labor force and means of production can be created by conservation. The conservation of the labor force and means of production will create by itself a new reserve for the labor force and means of production.

Even when the labor force and quantity of materials are at a fixed level, a fixed amount of labor power and materials will remain, and yet the production scale will continue to maintain its previous level through conservation.

This surplus labor force and materials will be consumed in the process of continuing production, and then the production scale will become larger than before.

The conservation of the labor force and means of production will bring the same effect as increasing the labor force and means of production absolutely by creating a new reserve. Today the size of economy has remarkably grown. If 1 percent of labor force and materials can be saved at all factories and enterprises, it will virtually be the same as mobilizing a formidable reserve for increased production. Therefore, appropriate sectors, factories and enterprises will be able to normalize production at a higher level than now with available materials, available facilities and available labor forces as long as they lower systematically the standard of material consumption per unit of product, and also as long as they maintain it.

The conservation of consumer goods will also contribute to creating a new reserve of both the labor force and means of production. When the marketing and service sectors and other appropriate sectors use consumer goods economically, demand for workers can more sufficiently be met even at a condition when quantity of consumer goods is kept at the same level. This enables a socialist country to convert much of its national income into increasing materials, facilities and labor force while still improving the people's living. Therefore, the more consumer goods such as rice and clothing materials are conserved, the more products required for economic construction and people's living can be produced.

Conservation first comes from doing away with waste. Wasting means to consume the nation's precious asset uselessly. No water how much production may be achieved, it will do no good if there is a lot of waste. To waste a lot equals that much less production. A rapid development of the people's economy can be achieved only on the condition to do away with waste and to step up conservation.

Today our nation's economic foundation is very strong and it has tremendous potentials. As days go by, more facilities, materials, fuel and more electric power are supplied to all sectors of our nation, and also there has been a continued increase in workers' rank of the people's economy.

Under such conditions, if we reject waste phenomenon and vigorously develop struggles for conservation, the nation's economic potential power can be utilized in a more perfect way, and also our people's economy can be improved in increasingly high speed.

To reject all kinds of waste phenomenon in all sectors and at all levels of the people's economy and to step up struggles for conservation are important keys to exceedingly heighten the people's living, to implement the Second 7-Year Plan successfully and to open up definite prospects for seizing 10 major Prospective Targets for the construction of socialist economy.

Factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and other appropriate fields are required to conduct political work among workers properly, to see to the business management and to create a new momentum in the struggle for conservation. In order to strengthen struggles for conservation, our party has put our slogan, "Let's produce more with available materials, available facilities and available labor forces."

Here are the principle targets for conservation struggles:

Materials are the most important target in the conservation struggle. Inasmuch as the characteristic of materials is that materials are completely consumed in one process of production, materials supply must be continued without ceasing so as to continue the process of production. Therefore, we must correctly set the standard of material consumption per unit of product and we must use materials sparingly so that we can normalize production at a high standard while increasing production continuously. It is especially important to exert effort in saving coal and electric power. Coal is the food of industry, while electric power is the basic power of the people's economy. Not to waste even a gram of sugar and a watt of electric power but to use them effectively is an important key to developing the people's economy at a high speed while meeting an ever increasing demand for all sectors, including fuel and electric power.

As a target for conservation, facilities take up an important place. Facilities are the prime means of production. As the modernization of production is promoted, the role that facilities play in the process of production is becoming greater. The existing facilities must properly be managed to prevent unnecessary wear of facilities so that the ratio of the use of facilities can improve and that production can continue to grow at a high speed.

It is important to save the labor force, along with materials and facilities. The labor force is an active and decisive factor of production. Moreover, in a socialist society, shortage of labor can be a phenomenon of rules. Under such a condition, one cannot discuss the growth of production at a high speed without the conservation of the labor force.

The important ways to insure a rapid growth of production are to thoroughly overcome the waste of labor and to sparingly use even an empty hand of the labor force. In a socialist society, a transit society, the conservation of both labor and means of production is unalienably connected with the conservation of funds.

The use of materials, facilities and labor are guaranteed through the use of funds. Therefore, the conservative use of funds is a way to insure a rapid growth of production as well as the effective use of materials, facilities and labor. In full recognition of the fact that conservation is one of the important keys to accelerate production and construction, we must develop our struggles for conservation in a more vigorous manner.

With a high awareness of being master of the nation's household, all functionaries and workers must highly exhibit spirits in such a way that they will love and sparingly use assets of the nation and the society as if they were their own.

At all sectors and levels of the people's economy, an independent economic accounting system in business management will thoroughly be implemented and daily production and a financial summation system will be strengthened. In doing this, we must always produce more with available materials, available facilities and available labor. When this is done, a new turning point will be created in our struggle for making our country rich and powerful and for enhancing people's living.

Saving Urged

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Heightening flames of struggles for the creation of the "Speed of the 80's," workers and technicians at Pyongyang Rubber Factory with a high self-awareness for becoming masters of the revolution are waging campaigns designed to reform technology and they are saving a lot of sugar and oil.

By adopting an advanced method for building a fire in a boiler, energy management workers are saving oil and are increasing the rate of coal combustion. They have saved some 300 tons of coal by effective use of coal and waste. This way energy management workers here made their resolution 2 months ahead of their schedule to save coal this year and saved a lot of oil.

Under a resolution to contribute well to achieving this year's plan as well as the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of its original schedule, workers and technicians here are vigorously waging their struggle for producing more steam with a small amount of fuel by aggressively waging struggles for conservation.

Workers and technicians at Pakch'on Pharmaceutical Factory who stepped up struggles for fulfilling the decision made at the Eighth Plenary Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) have aggressively developed their struggle for saving coal recently and have achieved a great success.

The planning staff of the factory sought ways to reduce consumption of coal by tightly checking the status of coal consumption on a daily basis, while work teams conducted daily production and financial critique at a normal and high standard. In this process each member of the said pharmaceutical work team, each with a high degree of self-awareness for being master of the nation's household, used his head to conserve even a gram of raw material, one handful of coal and saved a lot of raw materials and coal.

At the factory, the furnace has recently been redesigned to meet the conditions of fuel which developed en masse struggles for improving the coal combustion rate; it has achieved great success.

The working class here is now utilizing waste heat effectively and is vigorously developing a struggle for producing more pharmaceuticals with conserved coal.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LEADERS SEE REAGAN SURROUNDED BY FOES ON ALL SIDES

Pyongyang CHOLLIMA in Korean No 294, Nov 83 pp 104-107

Article by Pak Mun-ch'ol: "Ronald Reagan--Surrounded by Foes on All Sides"

Text Ronald Reagan has fallen into a situation where he is surrounded by foes on all sides and he is floundering. The domestic and foreign policies of the Reagan clique are encountering severe crises daily and the contradictions and conflicts within the American ruling class have reached the point where they cannot be resolved. The struggle of the American people and the world's people against the domestic and foreign policies of the Reagan administration is rising to new heights.

As a result, the Reagan administration is shaking from its roots up.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"The situation of the American imperialists, who in the past had risen to the top of the capitalist world and made a practice of tyranny, has become more difficult."

Not long ago one American publication revealed the results of a public opinion survey. According to the survey, over half of America's voters are opposed to Ronald Reagan being a candidate again in next year's presidential election.

In other words, Reagan has "failed" a preliminary test of the voters as to whether he is suitable to be president again.

The results of the poll reflect, to some degree, the feelings of the American people who are disillusioned with the coquettish Reagan and hope that his politics will end soon.

It is not without reason that the "failed" Ronald Reagan is treated so coldly.

It has been a few years since Reagan took office as America's 40th president.

When he took his oath of office on 20 January 1981 (local time), Reagan put himself forth as America's "savior." In his inaugural address, he indicated that he would bring some sort of immediate change while professing the

"rebuilding of a strong America," economic "growth," "control of inflation," "rescue" of the unemployed, and "peace."

At that time many of the world's publications, noting that Reagan is a coquette, criticized that his inaugural speech should be understood for the opposite of what it seemed to say. Reality has proved the critics' estimations to be correct.

The first things Reagan emphasized as soon as he sat in the president's chair were a military build up and nuclear blackmail. During his term of office, he has systematically built up the military and for fiscal year 1984 he raised the military budget to no less than 268.6 billion dollars. This is an astronomical figure never seen before in the history of the United States. Not satisfied with even this, Reagan is planning to pour nearly 2 trillion dollars into war preparations during fiscal years 1985-1989.

On the one hand, the Reagan clique has decided on the production and deployment of the neutron bomb which their predecessors did not dare to complete and has said that the development of the "MX" missile is a "measure to modernize America's nuclear force" while taking steps to develop and test further that intercontinental ballistic missile.

The true identity of Reagan as a human butcher is revealed further in his adoption of a bill to restart the production of nerve gas, a poisonous chemical weapon. According to reports, the Reagan clique now has millions of explosive chemical shells of 90-some varieties. The hidden design of the Reagan clique's rising zeal for the arms race and clinging desperately to the development of nuclear weapons and chemical weapons lies in striving to fulfill at least their ambition of world domination.

The Reagan clique is redoing their war strategy with the goal of realizing their ambition of world domination. That is well demonstrated in their war strategy of simultaneous multiple wars which calls for fighting wars simultaneously in several parts of the world and their "three great wars" theory which embodies that strategy.

The current American ruling class, with Reagan as its head, is carrying out in earnest "test wars" and "preparatory wars" in order to realize its ambition of world domination.

However, the Reagan clique's war madness is getting hung up on reefs everywhere. Not long ago there was a large commotion due to a fire at the nuclear test site in the American State of Nevada, and such a situation also occurred near the Livermore nuclear research center in California. The Reagan clique is suffering pains in its testing of mass murder weapons.

The nuclear blackmail and intimidation policy of American imperialism has lost its pulse.

The war policy of the Reagan administration has brought the American economy to a severe crisis and has further reduced the people's livelihood.

Cries such as "The great depression can happen again" and "More severe difficulties await America" are arising continuously in the United States.

American workers now lose nearly 36 percent of their wages through various taxes. During the past 10 years, taxes collected from the workers have increased 186 percent. The average taxes taken from the American people, including children, totalled \$607.

The workers in America suffer from skyrocketing inflation.

Recently one American worker criticized Reagan's economic policy, saying that an article that could be bought for \$100 16 years ago now costs \$2,931.

The Reagan clique's economic crisis is intensifying with the stagnation of commodity realization. American imperialism is continuing to lose out in the struggle among world powers for profitable markets for their goods.

With their failure to export and sell, the Reagan clique is recording an unlimited unfavorable balance of trade.

The American economic crisis is aggravated by the trend toward independence among developing nations.

That is not all of Reagan's headaches. Reagan now has over 2.3 million illiterate adults. Various traffic accidents are occurring one after another and many people are dying. Reports say that 44,000 people died in traffic accidents last year alone.

Also, criminal acts have increased since Reagan took office. Last year over 2.5 million households suffered from robbery or criminal violence. All these things are the results of Reagan's rule. Thus, America's voters could not do otherwise than "fail" Reagan in his "preliminary test."

Reagan's dirty political cheating has now come to light in America, causing a big scandal. People are calling it "Reagangate."

The affair is related to the political scandal in which the followers of the then Republican candidate Reagan stole secret documents from the then president Carter's White House executive offices to use in the 1980 presidential election campaign. Those secret documents were "tactical documents" prepared by the Democratic Party gang for Carter to use in the final television debate with Reagan in November of that year. Reagan was able to use the documents stolen by his lackeys to know ahead of time his opponent's strategy and tactics and to ambush Carter unexpectedly in their television confrontation, thereby putting him on the defensive and gaining popularity.

This is another example that shows that the struggle to become president in the United States is an ugly dog fight.

The true picture of that affair has been recently revealed by American publications, some years after the fact. As a result the American political

arena has erupted like a nest of angry hornets. The American newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST confirmed that Reagan's followers knew ahead of time the schemes and plans of the Democratic Party gang that set up Carter by comparing statements made by Ronald Reagan in the televised debates with copies of the documents prepared for Carter.

Reagan's cheating has also provoked international criticism. One foreign newsservice denounced the Reagan clique as "masters" of dirty cheating, saying, "Using stolen information, the Reagan gang knew ahead of time all the steps the Democratic Party candidate would take in the campaign and were able to attack the weakest links in his program."

Because the incident was so serious and because it caused domestic and foreign criticism, the FBI and the United States House of Representatives were forced to launch a nominal "investigation" of cheating by the Reagan clique in the 1980 presidential elections.

According to what has been revealed thus far, nearly all of Reagan's close advisors were involved in this political scandal. The former American vice-president and Democratic candidate for the 1984 presidential elections, Mondale, said that Reagan himself knows who stole the documents from Carter's office and pressed that Reagan "has a duty to tell."

However, Reagan feigns innocence, obstinately saying, "I know nothing and have heard nothing about the Carter documents." Fearful of the seething public opinion, a bluffing Reagan recently told his White House staff that if it is determined to be "illegal action," he will take "serious measures," trying to foist all responsibility on his lackeys and while extricating himself.

Reagan's deceitful actions bring to mind Nixon who was floundering in difficult straits in the ugly "Watergate affair" which at one time rocked American society.

The "Watergate affair," which has been recorded in American history as a symbol of ugly cheating, was an incident in which Nixon's Republican Party gang broke into Democratic Party headquarters in the "Watergate" hotel to install listening devices. Nixon used the information gained through those listening devices to defeat his opponent and become president.

However, before long the truth of the "Watergate incident" perpetrated under his behind-the-scenes direction was repeatedly exposed and when it came under investigation, Nixon loudly proclaimed his innocence and tried in all kinds of ways to cover up the political cheating of his men.

However, when all the evidence was out and he could no longer hold on, Nixon took responsibility for the "Watergate affair" and was forced to step down in August 1974 before finishing his term.

As an unprecedented political scandal which forced a president from office for the first time in American history, the Watergate affair has become a symbol of American political corruption.

Reagan has gone Nixon one better. If at the time of the 1972 presidential elections the headquarters of the opposition Democratic Party in a hotel was the target of a break-in by eavesdroppers, at the time of the 1980 presidential elections the heavily guarded White House office of an incumbent president was the target of thieves of secret documents.

It is no accident that the Democratic Congressman Donald Albosta [Michigan] said that the "Reagangate affair" is "more serious than the 'Watergate affair.'"

The "Reagangate affair" reveals the extreme moral depravity and political corruption of American society, which is struggling with serious internal and foreign crises, at the same time as it reveals before the whole world the true identity of the politically ambitious schemer Reagan.

Reagan is the oldest American president. The 71-year-old Reagan is a member of the conservative Republic Party and is a political gambler who was governor of one American state before he ran for president. He has tried for the presidency three times already during a period of over 10 years. Unable to realize his political ambitions with all kinds of political plotting and Machiavellian tactics, Reagan finally defeated Carter and became president through such big political cheating as the "Reagangate affair." This was dirty cheating which only a coquette like Reagan could do. At the same time is a measure of American society, which is normally depraved and politically corrupt.

Past American presidents were political cheaters just like Reagan. Dirty plots, cheating, fraud, bribery, and thievery constitute the character of American presidents.

The destiny of Reagan, who rose to the presidency by cheating, will be decided by time.

Ronald Reagan is floundering in the waves of the people's resistance.

The American people are all shouting as one, "Reagan is a hypocrite!". "Reagan go home!" and "Kill Reagan!"

The firm will of the American people who are trying to drive from power Ronald Reagan, the hypocrite, the political gambler, and the nuclear war fanatic, is reflected in the voice of the people's resistance.

Not long ago there was a great demonstration and meeting of workers in America's San Francisco. The workers, rising in opposition to the anti-people policies of the Reagan administration, held a meeting after carrying out a powerful demonstration. The meeting participants scathingly denounced the Reagan clique, saying that the ranks of the unemployed are increasing, a crisis is being created in housing and the monopoly offensive against the workers is continuing.

Also, workers at the "General Electric" electric company in Schenectady, New York struck in opposition to the evil monopoly's dismissals while brewery workers in Milwaukee, Wisconsin carried out a strike for higher wages.

The unemployed also jumped into the wave of demonstrations. Not long ago they showed up in front of the American capitol to demonstrate carrying signs saying "We want to eat" and "Give us jobs." Sixteen thousand laborers of one "Caterpillar Tractor" plant won their 200-day strike for higher wages. The angry struggle demonstrations of the American people are driving the Reagan clique to extreme anxiety and fear.

The American people have turned their backs on Reagan, who is clinging to aggression and war, to the arms race, and to the policy of nuclear blackmail.

According to reports, not long ago there was a mass anti-war demonstration in Salt Lake City, Utah. The demonstrators strongly denounced the adventurist line of the Reagan clique which is expanding its war preparations in stages and demanded an immediate end to further nuclear armament. An anti-war demonstration was also carried out strongly in Boston. The demonstrators held such placards as "Get the fleet out of Boston harbor" and "We oppose the arms race," and angrily denounced the Reagan administration's maneuvers to turn Boston harbor into a homeport for American navy vessels armed with cruise missiles and other nuclear weapons. In a meeting held after the demonstration, speakers warned they will use force if the Reagan clique turns Boston harbor into a home port for naval vessels armed with nuclear weapons.

The people's struggle against the Reagan clique's policy of aggression and war has been carried out strongly in front of a nuclear research center in California, in Bowling Green, Ohio, in Minneapolis, Minnesota and in Washington. The people's demonstration in front of the White House attracted particular domestic and foreign interest. The demonstrators who came from Pennsylvania to Washington in order to protest the Reagan administration's militaristic line and nuclear arms race, shouted the slogan, "We oppose the nuclear arms race."

The anti-war struggle of the American people, which is upsurging daily, has dealt a moral blow to the Reagan clique. Against that the Reagan clique is blowing the "horn of disarmament" but the people are intensifying their struggle against the Reagan administration's policy of aggression and war, saying that Reagan's "disarmament" slogan is an arms race slogan and his "peace" song is a song of war. This is another hammer blow to Ronald Reagan, spokesman for the interests of the American monopolies who want to intimidate and dominate the world.

Ronald Reagan is also being violently struck from outside.

According to foreign news service reports, representatives of the governments of various nations including France, Syria, Finland, and Greece, held a meeting in Paris and sharply denounced the Reagan administration's economic policy.

The struggle against the Reagan clique's arms race and nuclear blackmail policy is being carried out fiercely everywhere in the world. A mass anti-war meeting was recently held in Tokyo, Japan at the instigation of

progressive youth groups. The meeting participants condemned the Reagan clique which is trying to turn Japan into the greatest nuclear base in the Far East while shouting the slogan, "Young people will not allow Japan to be turned into a nuclear battleground."

At the same time, the citizens of West Berlin rushed out in an anti-war demonstration. The demonstrators expressed their determination to struggle firmly against NATO's missile deployment plan and the deployment of new American missiles. About 100,000 English demonstrators carried out a demonstration against Reagan's war policy and European policy.

In addition, anti-American, anti-war demonstration strugglers are developing in many countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In particular, during the anti-American joint struggle month for supporting the Korean people's independent peaceful unification and withdrawing the American imperialist aggressor army from South Korea, mass demonstrations against the Reagan clique's policy of aggression in Korea were held everywhere on five continents.

The people's anti-American, anti-war struggles which are upsurging daily throughout the world are putting the Reagan administration even more on the defensive.

Lately denunciations and cries of distress about the dark situation have been coming endlessly out of America.

"America has lost its faith in the future."

"The American dream is dead."

"The eyes of the people are locked on ease, luxury, and individual pleasure." (AP)

"The American people decry the reality in which they can be pushed around anywhere in the world and have become a laughingstock" [Professor (Togel) of Harvard University in America].

"The world no longer sees America as a symbol of power."

"It is impossible to arrest the current downward slide of America" [The American magazine, Foreign Affairs].

"There is now no leadership in America and this American government has clearly shown itself to be the most incompetent of the 20th century (UPI)."

The ruling group isolated from within and without and decried and cursed by the people cannot last long. Reagan's destiny is like a candle in the wind.

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